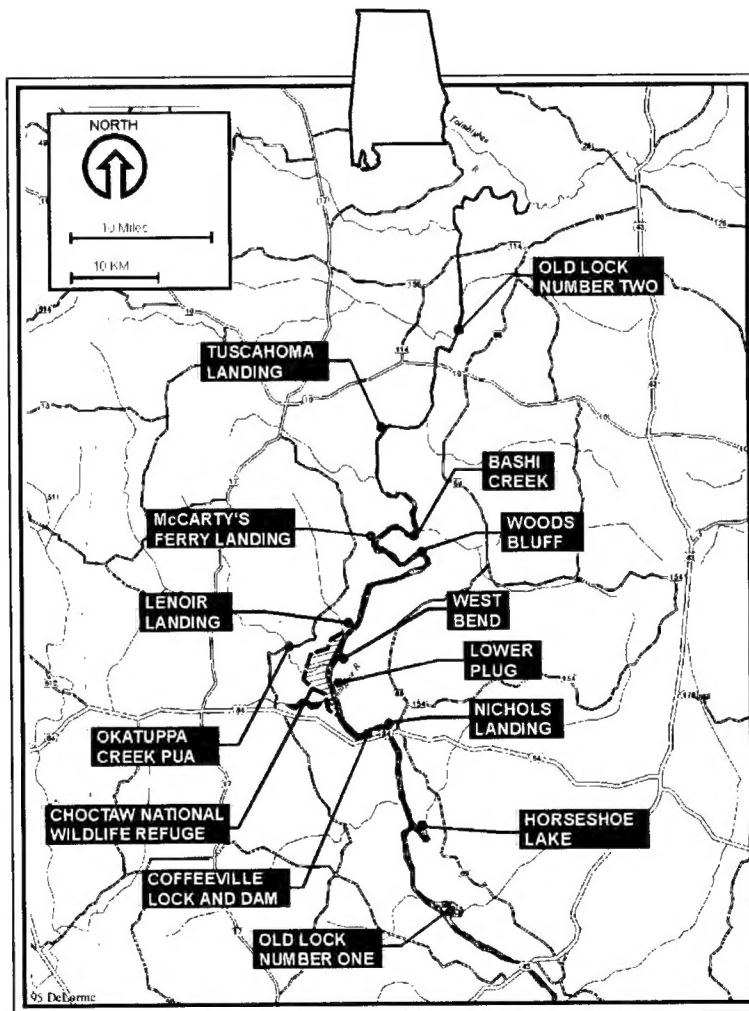


Phase I Historic Resources Survey Of United States Army Corps Of Engineers Fee-Owned Property Coffeeville Lake, Tombigbee River, Alabama

Contract No. DACA01-97-D-0001
Delivery Order No. 007



Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Atlanta Memphis Charleston

1998

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**Phase I Historic Resources Survey
Of United States Army Corps of Engineers Fee-Owned Property
Coffeeville Lake, Tombigbee River, Alabama**

Submitted to:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

Contract No. DACA01-97-D-0001
Delivery Order No. 007

Prepared by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bobby Southerlin', is written over a horizontal line.

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1998

Executive Summary

Increased use of the Tombigbee Waterway and its associated public use areas at Coffeerville Lake has compelled the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District to evaluate the impact to historic resources (primarily archaeological sites) in the area. For this study, all unsurveyed fee-owned lands were targeted for intensive (Phase I) historic resources survey. The original Scope of Work called for the survey of approximately 800 acres in eight public use areas; this was later modified to include all unsurveyed fee-owned property at Coffeerville Lake. Including the Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge (CNWR), the USACE fee-owned property at Coffeerville Lake includes approximately 2,664 hectares (6,581 acres). Of this total, approximately 1,897 hectares (4,685 acres) have been previously surveyed.

The unsurveyed fee-owned property at Coffeerville Lake encompasses approximately 767 hectares (1,896 acres) spread across Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, and Washington Counties, Alabama. Of the total unsurveyed property, approximately 60 percent (460 hectares/1,137 acres) were considered to have high/moderate potential for the presence of archaeological sites; only these areas were intensively surveyed.

Archaeological sites identified during this investigation were evaluated for significance based on criteria used to determine National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. Sites are recommended as potentially eligible or ineligible for the NRHP based on their research potential, as indicated by archaeological deposits at each site and on-going research topics for the region. Survey methods included background research, field survey, and laboratory analysis.

Twenty-three archaeological sites were identified within the USACE fee property at Coffeerville Lake during this investigation. Three of these sites (1CK14, 1CW216 and 1CW203) were previously recorded. The identified sites include one site with a historic component, two sites with prehistoric and historic components, and 20 sites with only prehistoric components. An additional 13 sites, all with prehistoric occupations, were recorded during a survey of the CNWR in 1979; these 13 sites were recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Table 1 summarizes the twelve archaeological sites on USACE fee-owned property which were recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. Site 1CW240 represents a historic site believed to be associated with a late nineteenth-early twentieth century saw mill. The other 11 potentially eligible sites (1CK14, 1CK91, 1CK92, 1CK93, 1CK94, 1CK95, 1CK97, 1CK102, 1CW235, 1CW237, and 1CW239) represent prehistoric occupations with Archaic, Gulf Formational, Woodland, and Mississippian components. No significant archaeological remains were found at sites 1CK95 and 1CK102. However, these sites extend beyond the USACE property boundary and are recommended potentially eligible because we were unable to determine if significant deposits are present on the portions of these sites outside USACE property.

Table 1. Summary of Potentially Eligible Sites On USACE Fee-Owned Property.

Site Number	Tract Location	Cultural Affiliation	Comments
1CK14	Nichols Landing	Woodland, Mississippian	Intact shell midden; evidence of pot hunting
1CK91	Woods Bluff	Mississippian	Ceramic and lithic scatter possibly associated with a small Mississippian homestead
1CK92	Woods Bluff	Mississippian Historic	Intact shell midden; large ceramic and lithic scatter; historic component not significant
1CK93	Woods Bluff	Woodland Mississippian	High artifact density; possible association with Woodland/Mississippian homestead
1CK94	Woods Bluff	Mississippian	Possible single component site associated with small homestead
1CK95	Woods Bluff	Late Archaic	Lithic scatter; no significant deposits identified, but site extends beyond USACE boundary
1CK97	West Bend	Late Woodland	Intact shell midden; extends beyond USACE boundary
1CK102	Bashi Creek	Probable Late Woodland (Porter Phase)	Lithic and ceramic scatter; no significant deposits identified, but site extends beyond USACE boundary
1CW235	Lock Number Two	Woodland, Gulf Formational	Fill dirt may cap intact deposits
1CW237	McCarty's Landing	Unknown prehistoric	Tallahatta quartzite quarry
1CW239	McCarty's Landing	Unknown prehistoric	Lithic scatter associated with relatively intact soil profile
1CW240	Lenoir Landing	Early twentieth century	Intact structural features associated with possible saw mill

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The authors wish to thank a number of individuals who assisted in the completion of this project. Funding was provided by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Ms. Dorothy (Dottie) Gibbens, archaeologist with the Mobile District, supervised the project and provided guidance and administrative help. Mr. Lamar Haynes (Resource Manager at the Demopolis Office) and Ms. Brenda Englebert (Ranger) were very helpful and provided important logistical assistance.

We would also like to extend a special thanks to Ms. Cathy Meyer, Ms. Marla Spry, and Mr. Eugene Futato at the Alabama Archaeological Site Files for their assistance in addressing questions about previously recorded sites and for providing assistance in gathering background information. Also, we would like to extend our appreciation to Mr. Reid Stowe for providing useful background information for the region.

Many individuals at Brockington and Associates worked towards completion of this project. Caleb Smith and Bobby Southerlin served as the Field Directors. The field crew included Lacey Hicks, Lesley Nash, John O'Donnell, Mike Reynolds, Joe Sanders, and Alex Sweeney. David Diener produced the report graphics. Laboratory analyzes were conducted by Alison Sluss and Alex Sweeney, under the direction of Connie Huddleston. Jeff Gardner and Tom Whitley provided editorial assistance.

Table Of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	ii
Acknowledgments	iv
List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	vii
Chapter I. Introduction	1
Chapter II. Methods of Investigation	5
Background Research	5
Field Survey	5
Laboratory Analysis and Curation	6
NRHP Evaluation	7
Chapter III. Environmental and Cultural Overview	10
Physical Environment	10
Overview of Archaeological Investigations in the Region	10
Prehistoric Cultural Overview	14
Historic Cultural Background	19
Chapter IV. Phase I Survey Results	30
Tract and Site Discussions	32
Chapter V. Conclusion and Recommendations	83
References Cited	85
Appendix A: Artifact Catalog	
Appendix B: Alabama State Historic Preservation Office Review Comments	

List Of Figures

	Page
Figure 1. Map showing the location of Coffeeville Lake and the survey tracts (DeLorme 1995)	2
Figure 2. Physiographic provinces of the study area region (Doster and Weaver 1987:18)	11
Figure 3. The study area region in 1755, showing Chickasaw and Choctaw Towns (Bureau of American Ethnology 1922)	22
Figure 4. Lucas (1816) Map of Mississippi Territory (McLemore 1981)	24
Figure 5. Location of Turner's Fort and Fort Easley (from Owsley 1969)	26
Figure 6. Indian land cessions (Doster and Weaver 1987:45)	27
Figure 7. Plan diagram of 1CK14	33
Figure 8. Plan diagram of 1CW234	37
Figure 9. Plan diagram of 1CW235	39
Figure 10. Plan diagram of 1CW203	42
Figure 11. Plan diagram of 1CW240	45
Figure 12. Plan diagram of 1CW236	47
Figure 13. Plan diagram of 1CW237	49
Figure 14. Plan diagram of 1CW238	51
Figure 15. Plan diagram of 1CW239	53
Figure 16. Plan diagram of 1CK90	55
Figure 17. Plan diagram of 1CK91	57
Figure 18. Plan diagram of 1CK92 and 1CK100	59
Figure 19. Plan diagram of 1CK93	61
Figure 20. Plan diagram of 1CK94	63
Figure 21. Plan diagram of 1CK95	65
Figure 22. Plan diagram of 1CK96	67
Figure 23. Plan diagram of 1CK101	70
Figure 24. Plan diagram of 1CK97	72
Figure 25. Plan diagram of 1CK98	74
Figure 26. Plan diagram of 1CK99	76
Figure 27. Plan diagram of 1CK102	78

List Of Tables

	Page
Table 1. Summary of Potentially Eligible Sites On USACE Fee-Owned Property	iv
Table 2. Summary of Key Survey Tracts	3
Table 3. Summary of Sites Recorded by Coblenz (1979) in the Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge	13
Table 4. Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified During This Investigation	31
Table 5. Summary of Potentially Eligible Sites and Management Recommendations . . .	84

Chapter I. Introduction

Coffeeville Lake is the second largest lake on the on the Black Warrior/Tombigbee River system. The lake is approximately 97 miles long, with portions located in Sumter, Choctaw, Marengo, Clarke, and Washington Counties, Alabama. Increased use of the Tombigbee Waterway and its associated public use areas at Coffeeville Lake has compelled the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to evaluate the impact to historic resources (primarily archaeological sites) in the area. For this study, all unsurveyed fee-owned lands were targeted for intensive (Phase I) historic resources survey; Figure 1 shows the general locations of the USACE fee-owned land tracts surveyed during this investigation.

This study was designed to identify, locate, map, and evaluate historic resources located on fee-owned property located along the shoreline of Coffeeville Lake. Table 2 provides a summary of details about the key tracts. Including the Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge (CNWR), the USACE fee-owned land at Coffeeville Lake includes approximately 2,664 hectares (6,6581 acres). Of this total, approximately 1,897 hectares (4,685 acres) were previously surveyed. The unsurveyed fee-owned property at Coffeeville Lake encompasses approximately 767 hectares (1,896 acres) spread across Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, and Washington Counties, Alabama. Of the total unsurveyed property, approximately 60 percent (460 hectares/1,137 acres) were considered to have high/moderate potential for the presence of archaeological sites. These areas were intensively surveyed.

Archaeological sites identified during this investigation were evaluated for significance based on criteria used to determine National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. Sites are recommended potentially eligible or ineligible for the NRHP based on their research potential, as demonstrated by the potential for intact archaeological deposits and/or the site's ability to address regional research topics.

Investigative methods used include *Background Research*, *Field Investigations*, *Laboratory Analysis*, and *Report Preparation*. The primary objectives of each of these areas of investigation are outlined below:

- *Background Research* entailed a review of available information on the project area. This included a review of environmental, archaeological, and historical data to provide a context for sites identified during the survey. The files at the Alabama Archaeological Site Files in Moundville and at the Alabama Historical Commission were examined. Additionally, historic maps and reports from the lower Tombigbee region were reviewed.

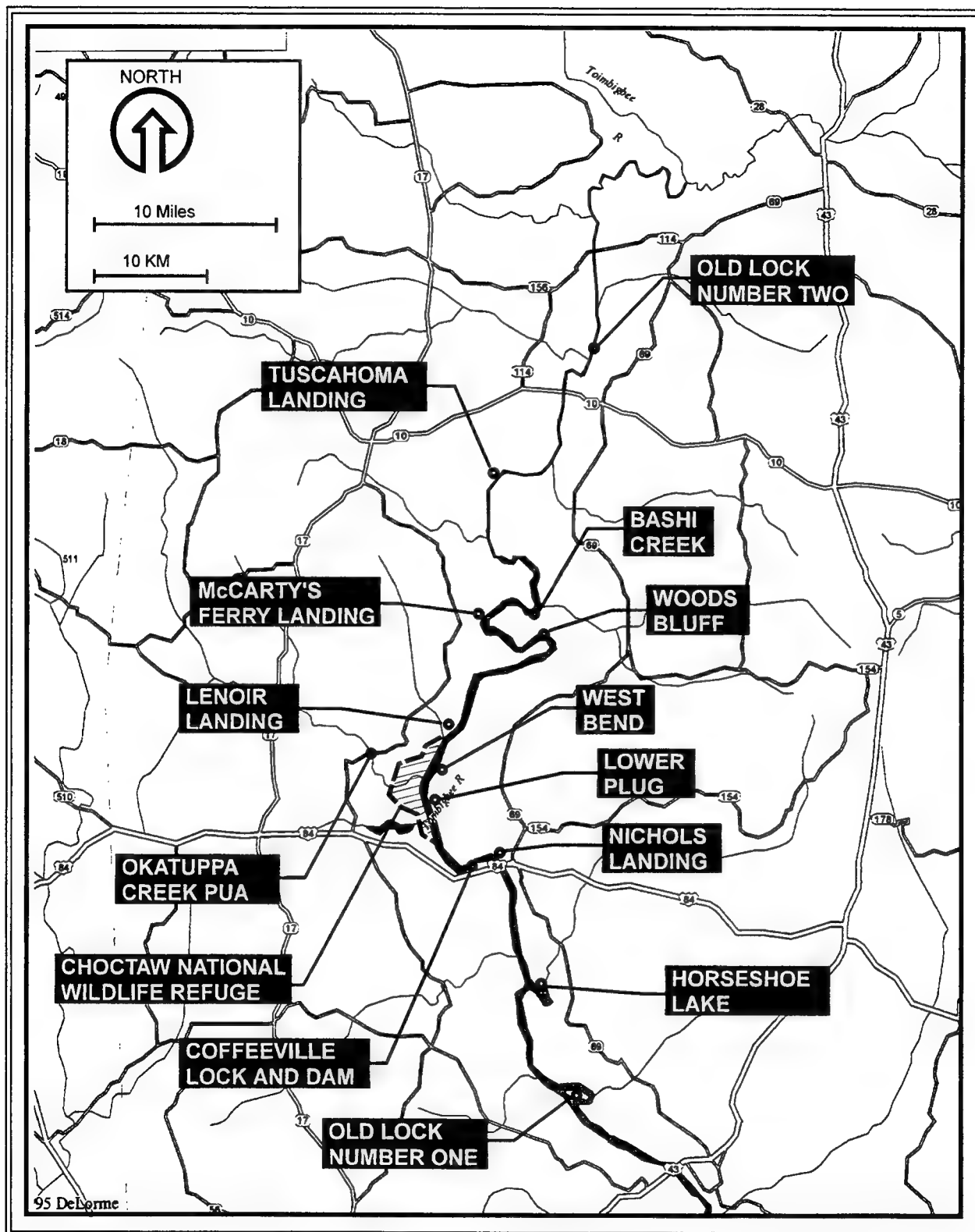


Figure 1. Map showing the location of Coffeetown Lake and the survey tracts (DeLorme 1995).

Table 2. Summary of Key Survey Tracts.

Tract	Hectares (Acres)	County	Comments
Nichols Landing	24.3 (60)	Clarke	One previously recorded site, 1CK14, identified in this tract. No additional sites and one Isolated Find identified during survey.
Tusahoma Landing	5.3 (13)	Choctaw	No previously recorded sites present. One site and one Isolated Find identified during survey.
Lock Number Two	20.3 (50)	Marengo	No previously recorded sites present. One site and two Isolated Finds identified during survey.
Woods Bluff	41.7 (103)	Clarke	No previously recorded sites present. Nine sites and one Isolated Find identified during survey.
McCarty's Landing	10 (25)	Choctaw	No previously recorded sites present. Four sites identified during survey.
Lenoir Landing	26.9 (66.5)	Choctaw	One previously recorded site, 1CW203, identified in this tract. One additional site recorded during the survey.
West Bend	57 (140.9)	Clarke	No previously recorded sites present. Three sites and one Isolated Find identified during survey.
Lock Number One	260.5 (643.8)	Washington	No previously recorded sites present. No cultural resources identified during survey.
Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge	1,681 (4,151)	Choctaw	13 Previously recorded sites; all sites recommended ineligible for the NRHP.
Coffeerville Lock and Dam	305 (754)	Clarke and Choctaw	One previously recorded site (1CW216); probably destroyed by lock and dam construction.
Horseshoe Lake	183 (452)	Clarke County	No sites in this tract; much of the area covered with dredge material.
Bashi Creek	33 (81.5)	Clarke County	No previously recorded sites; one site (1CK102) and one Isolated Find recorded during this investigation.
Okatuppa Creek	8.5 (21)	Clarke County	Previously surveyed: no sites recorded.
Lower Plug	8 (20)	Choctaw County	No sites present.
Totals	2,664.5 (6,581.7)		36 Archaeological Sites

- *Field Investigations* focused on an intensive examination of areas with high and moderate potential for the presence of historic resources. These areas were examined using screened shovel tests placed at 30 m (98.4 ft) intervals. A brief reconnaissance was made of areas with low potential for the presence of historic resources. Sites identified within the survey tracts were plotted on USGS topographic maps using Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment. Special emphasis was placed on determining the potential significance (i.e., the NRHP eligibility) of each site by evaluating the integrity of its archaeological deposits.
- *Laboratory Analysis* focused on the identification and classification of artifacts to provide information about the period of occupation and probable site function. Artifacts were cataloged based on specific proveniences, and this data was entered into a dBASE IV database. Preparation of a curation package based on standards outlined in 36 CFR 79 was also completed. The curation package was submitted to a federally approved repository.
- *Report Preparation* entailed the production of a report that conforms to the Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation Secretary of the Interior and the Alabama Historical Commission. Within this report are details of all aspects of the investigation as well as recommendations for additional work deemed necessary at specific sites. Archaeological Site Forms were submitted to the Alabama Archaeological Site Files as part of the report phase.

Chapter II. Methods of Investigation

Background Research

Background research was undertaken to provide data about the general prehistoric and historic occupation of the region and to provide specific data on cultural resources identified during the investigation. Background research began with a review of reports and historic maps on file at the Atlanta facility of Brockington and Associates. Additional background research was conducted by Caleb Smith at the Alabama Archaeological Site Files, Moundville and at the Alabama Historical Commission, Montgomery. Additional information was collected from the USACE offices in Mobile and Demopolis.

Reports on file at the Alabama Site Files at Moundville were reviewed to compile an overview of previous archaeological investigations in the region. Additionally, these sources were used to present a discussion of the prehistoric and historic cultural history of the region. Chapter III presents the discussion of previous investigations along the lower Tombigbee River and the chronology of human occupation of the region.

The files at the Alabama Historical Commission in Montgomery were reviewed to determine if any previously recorded historic properties (i.e historic resources listed on, or nominated to, the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) are on the USACE fee-owned property.

Field Survey

Field survey included intensive pedestrian coverage of areas determined to have high and moderate potential for historic resources. High and moderate potential areas are defined as landforms with well drained soils adjacent to drainages (especially at the confluence of two drainages or along oxbow lakes), levees, upland ridges and knolls, and elevated landforms within low lying areas. Such settings are often linked to specific soil types. Unfortunately, current soil survey reports are not available; the most recent soil surveys date from the 1920s. However, most of the project tracts, with the exception of the Lock Number One tract, are associated with bluffs or elevated areas bordering the Tombigbee River. Generally, bluffs along the river are associated with well drained soils and are considered high probability areas. The Lock Number One tract encompasses low lying areas.

Areas determined to have high and moderate potential were surveyed using systematic pedestrian coverage aligned along landform orientation. A combination of both surface and subsurface observations was used. Pedestrian transects traversed the project areas at 30 m (98.43

ft) intervals. Areas with poor surface visibility were examined using screened shovel tests. Notes on each shovel test were recorded in field books, including details about soil stratigraphy and artifact content. In areas with good surface visibility, surface examination was emphasized, with supplemental shovel tests excavated to examine soil stratigraphy. Areas with low potential for sites were examined at a reconnaissance level, using surface and subsurface observations.

Upon identification of an archaeological site where shovel tests indicated relatively intact soil profiles, closer interval shovel tests were excavated to refine the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site and to recover diagnostic artifacts. A site datum was established at each site, consisting of an aluminum alloy rod driven in the ground. The site datum served as the reference point from which GPS coordinates were taken; a Trimble GPS Pathfinder Pro XR system was used to take readings. The UTM coordinates determined by GPS were used to locate historic properties on USGS topographic maps.

A sketch map was made of each site identified, showing the locations of shovel tests and other relevant details of the site area. Sites identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP were photographed using a 35 mm Pentax K1000 camera. Black and white print and color slide shots were taken.

Laboratory Analysis and Curation

All recovered artifacts were transported to the Atlanta laboratory facilities of Brockington and Associates, Inc., where they were washed, cataloged, and analyzed. Distinct provenience numbers were assigned to each shovel test and surface collection. Artifacts from each provenience were subsequently divided by class/type, and assigned a catalog number. The initial artifact analysis focused on sorting prehistoric artifacts into two primary categories: lithics and ceramics. Likewise, historic artifacts were divided into distinct categories, primarily consisting of glass and ceramics. Additional analyzes focused on dividing the various groupings into categories that have temporal and functional values.

Lithic artifacts are described by material and morphological characteristics. Categories identified include projectile points/bifaces, flakes cores, shatter, and cobbles. Prehistoric ceramics were described by temper type (i.e., sand, clay/grog, and shell) and surface decoration. Potentially diagnostic prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifacts were compared with published type descriptions (e.g., Brose et al. 1983; Cambron and Hulse 1975; Futato 1989; Jenkins and Kraus 1986; Justice 1987; Walthall 1980). Non-diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were identified by material and morphology.

Artifacts associated with historic occupations were identified based on observable stylistic and technological attributes. These artifacts were identified by color, material of manufacture (e.g., ceramic, glass, metal), form, method of manufacture, and intended function, when possible.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts were then compared with published type descriptions (e.g., Brown 1982; Lehner 1988; South 1977). In site discussions, the widest possible time range represented by the associated historic assemblage is presented.

Artifact analysis data was input into a dBASE IV database for compilation and further analysis. A computer generated artifact catalog is included in the report as Appendix A. The catalog is arranged by site number and provenience number. Report graphics include the provenience numbers for each shovel test to facilitate review of the findings.

All artifacts, project maps, field notes, analysis forms, photographs, and other information generated by this survey will be prepared for storage at a federally approved repository for curation, based on standards outlined in 36 CFR 79 (Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections; Final Rule). Artifacts were bagged in resealable acid-free polyethylene bags with catalog tags and bag information enclosed. For final curation, artifact bags and files will be placed in archivally stable acid-free boxes. Final curation of artifacts and data files will be at the Erskine Ramsay Archaeological Repository at Moundville Archaeological Park, Moundville, Alabama.

NRHP Evaluation

To assess an archaeological site's eligibility for the NRHP, that site must be shown to be significant under one or more of four basic criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4; National Park Service 1991). These criteria are:

- A. Properties can be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguished entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- D. Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D; however, some sites, particularly those representing historic period occupation or use, can be considered eligible if they can be shown to be "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of [American] history" (Criterion A), or are found to be "associated with the lives of persons

significant in [America's] past" (Criterion B), or have "distinctive characteristics that reflect a type, period, or method of construction", as in the case of historic sites with standing architecture (Criterion A).

According to the U.S. Department of the Interior's guidelines for applying the National Register criteria (NPS 1991:21), the key to applying Criterion D to archaeological sites is in determining the "information potential" of the cultural property. In order for an archaeological site to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, that site

- (1) must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and
- (2) the information must be considered important (NPS 1991:21).

The first of these requirements can be defined as research potential. The NPS provides clarification for this statement by adding that a site should be considered eligible for the NRHP if that site

has been used as a source of data *and* contains more, as yet unretrieved data (NPS 1991:21; emphasis added).

It is extremely difficult to develop a completely objective set of attributes which allow definition of NRHP eligible or ineligible archaeological sites. Recent interpretation of published guidelines indicate that sites should be evaluated based on their ability to contribute to our "theoretical and substantive knowledge" (Butler 1987:821-26). Regardless of exact terminology, there is consensus among cultural resource managers in the private and public sectors that each site type must be evaluated with full awareness of regional research needs, and relative to similar sites in the region.

Evaluation of each site identified during this investigation focused on determining the site's ability to contribute new and significant regional information. From a general perspective, each site was evaluated relative to its potential to add information about regional *cultural chronology, artifact assemblages, and subsistence patterns*.

The ability of each site to contribute data important to establishing or refining the culture chronology of a region rests with its ability to provide direct dating data (using radiocarbon dating) and/or relative dating data (using diagnostic ceramic and lithic artifacts). For a site to have significant culture chronology research potential it must minimally demonstrate: (1) preservation of organic remains from good contexts that would provide reliable radiocarbon dating samples; and (2) horizontal or vertical separation of cultural components with associated diagnostic artifacts.

Culture history is often based upon the classification of artifacts and artifact assemblages, or associations of artifacts that are thought to be contemporary (Fagan 1988). Artifact assemblages are comprised of all items (including features) at a site which "exhibit physical attributes that can

be assumed to be the result of human activity" (Dunnell 1971). The patterning of these assemblages reflects behavior patterns or shared activities of a total community. It is this patterning of contemporary collections of artifacts and features which is used to interpret the lifeways of a site's occupants. The composition and distribution of artifact assemblages provide valuable information about site structure, activities, and function(s). The identification of specific activity areas allow for intrasite, as well as intersite analyzes. To provide reliable artifact assemblage data it is necessary for individual components to retain vertical or horizontal separation such that assemblages from different occupational episodes are not significantly contaminated by others. Thus, each site is evaluated for its potential to contribute information about artifact assemblages for individual cultural periods.

Plant (botanical) and animal (faunal) remains from archaeological contexts have been used to reconstruct subsistence patterns (i.e., species used, procurement strategies, and the relative dietary significance of various species) (Reitz 1990; Wagner 1995; Wing and Brown 1979). However, the usefulness and reliability of studies of plant remains (paleoethnobotany) and animal remains (zooarchaeology) is severely limited by the contexts from which they are recovered. Unless found in conjunction with shellfish remains or in caves or rock shelters, faunal remains typically are very poorly preserved in Alabama. Botanical remains that have been exposed to fire may become carbonized and are much more durable. The primary limitation to paleoethnobotanical and zooarchaeological analyzes is context; materials from contexts that are not associated with distinct cultural horizons or features do not provide reliable data.

Site integrity is considered the primary factor in assessing each site's potential to contribute new and significant information (i.e., chronology, artifact assemblages, and subsistence patterns) relevant to regional research. Thus, site discussions in Chapter IV emphasize the presence or potential presence of undisturbed archaeological deposits as the main consideration in making NRHP eligibility recommendations.

Chapter III. Environmental and Cultural Overview

Physical Environment

The Lower Tombigbee River lies primarily within the Gulf Coastal Plain of southwest Alabama (Figure 2). The Coastal Plain is characterized by low rolling hills and shallow valleys. Elevations vary from sea level at the coast to approximately 300 feet along the northern border (Walthall 1980). This region is underlain by Late Cretaceous and younger, largely unconsolidated sediments (Futato 1989). These sediments are oriented in a series of arcuate belts trending east-west in south Alabama.

The Coastal Plain is divided into a number of smaller provinces based on the underlying geology. From the northernmost survey tract (Lock Number Two) to the southernmost survey tract (Lock Number One), a linear distance of approximately 66 km (40 miles), the alluvial zone of the Tombigbee crosses a varied sequence of Tertiary sediments. These Tertiary zones become progressively younger toward the Gulf Coast and are expressed as a series of physiographic zones.

Lock Number Two and Tuscahoma Landing are within the Tombigbee alluvial zone as it cuts through the Southern Red Hills region. The underlying strata in this region are formed from Eocene sediments of the Tallahatta Formation (Coblentz 1979). The hills of this region are typically covered by oak-hickory or long leaf pine forests. Tuscahoma Landing is in the Buhrstone Hills portion of the Southern Red Hills region; this area is associated with the most rugged topography of the Alabama Coastal Plain (Szabo 1972).

Bashi Creek, McCarty Ferry, Lenoir Landing, Woodbluff, West Bend, Okatuppa Creek, Nichols Landing, Coffeerville Lock and Dam, Upper Plug, and the Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge are within the Tombigbee alluvial zone as it cuts through the Lime Hills region. Lock Number One is in the southern extreme of the Lime Hills region, along the northern border of the Southern Pine Hills zone. The Lime Hills region is dominated by white limestone outcrops which yield a fertile calcareous soil. Cedars mark areas where the white limestone is prevalent. Forests in the adjacent uplands consist of a mixed pine-oak forest.

Overview of Archaeological Investigations in the Region

Of all the regions of the Tombigbee drainage, the lower Tombigbee River region has probably received the least attention from archaeologists. The cumulative information gained from the archaeological investigations in the lower Tombigbee has been summarized in Futato's (1989) archaeological overview of the Tombigbee River Basin. Additional information can be found in

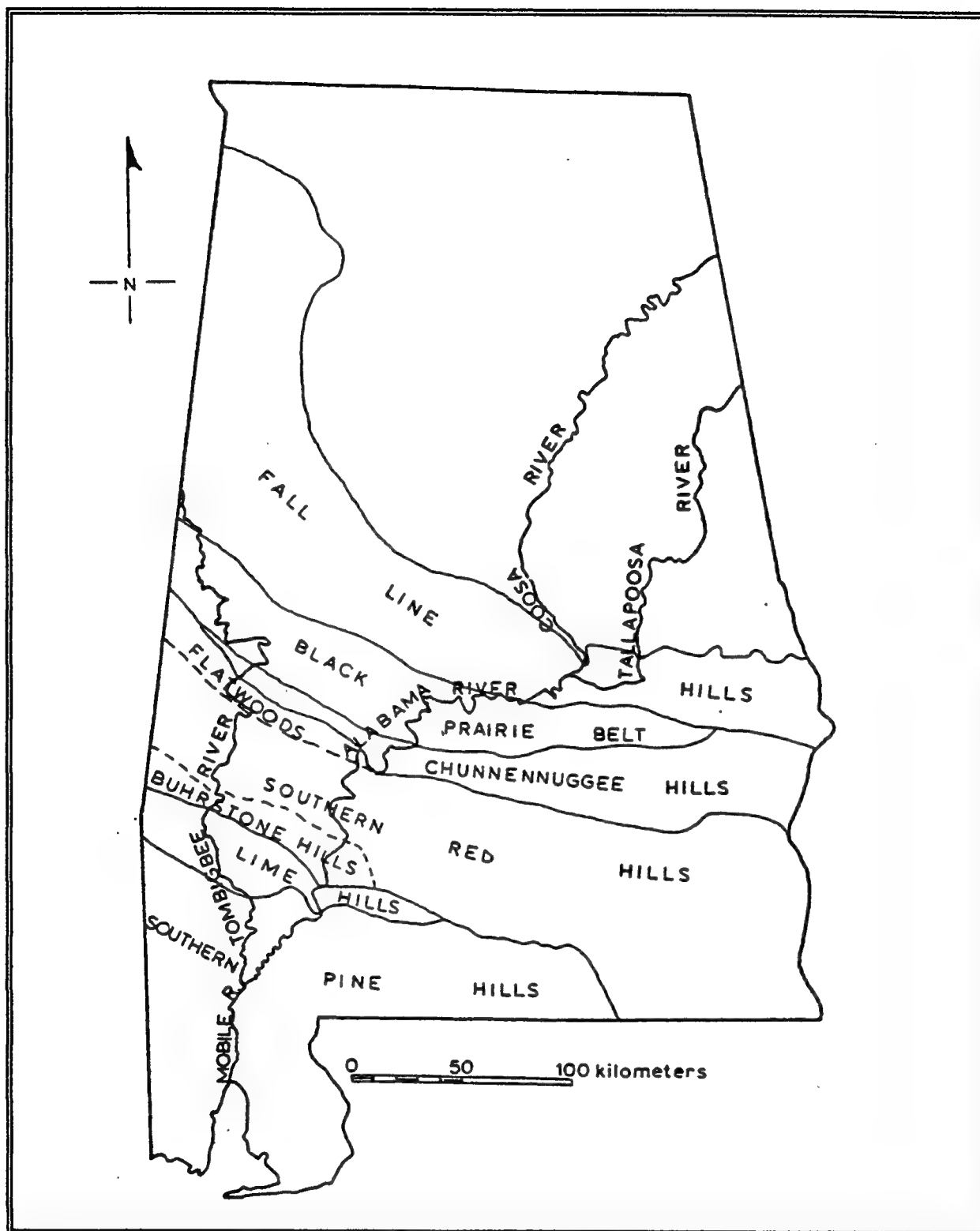


Figure 2. Physiographic provinces of the study area region (Doster and Weaver 1987:18).

Walthall (1980) and Jenkins and Krause (1986). Stowe (personal communication 1997) has recently been conducting investigations in Clarke County, near Jackson.

The first archaeologist to conduct investigations along the lower Tombigbee was C.B. Moore (1901, 1905). Moore made two trips through the area and listed 45 sites worthy of future attention. Moore concentrated his excavations at mound sites.

No significant excavations were conducted after Moore's work until the Works Progress Administration (WPA) era. Nine sites in Clarke County were the focus of WPA excavations, most with Middle and Late Woodland occupations (Wimberly 1960; Wimberly and Tourtelot 1941). The WPA excavations included work at McQuorquodale Mound (1CK25). The McQuorquodale site, a single mound site with a mortuary association dating to the Middle Woodland Porter phase, was perhaps the most significant site examined along the lower Tombigbee during the WPA excavations. Two sites were also found to have Mississippian components. The main contribution of the WPA work was the construction of a ceramic sequence for the lower Tombigbee region.

Miller (1940) conducted an archaeological survey in Clarke County in an effort to locate the town of Mauvila. Miller focused on identifying sites with shell tempered pottery. Although he located 15 sites, few had shell tempered pottery.

Few investigations were conducted in the region during the next two decades. Trickey (1958) investigated six sites farther downstream from the WPA sites to refine the Mobile Bay ceramic typology. Sears (1962) investigated the archaeology of the Gulf Coastal Plain, and reported on a number of mound sites in Marengo County. The focus of Sears' investigations was to define culture areas by period and to examine interaction between contemporaneous groups.

Beginning in the 1970s, numerous cultural resource management (CRM) investigations were conducted in the lower Tombigbee region. Chase (1972) conducted test excavations at 1CK45. Rushing (1975) conducted a 202.5 hectare (500 acre) survey in southern Washington County at Nanna Hubba Bluff. Nine sites were recorded here, with additional excavations conducted at six of these sites.

Coblentz (1979) conducted a survey of the Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge in Choctaw County, approximately 8.0 km (5.0 miles) downstream from the Lenoir Landing Tract. Coblentz (1979) recorded 13 prehistoric sites in the refuge; two additional sites with historic and prehistoric components outside the refuge in Clarke County. Table 3 summarizes Coblentz's findings. Coblentz (1979:viii) indicated that all sites recorded on the Refuge are ineligible for the NRHP.

Coblentz (1979) used his survey data to make general statements about prehistoric settlement patterns, which was in turn used to make statements about areas for high/medium/low probability for site locations. Coblentz (1979) identified three topographic zones (upland fringe zone, levee zone, and bottomland zone). Twelve of the sites in the Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge are in the

Table 3. Summary of Sites Recorded by Coblentz (1979) in the Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Setting	Site Area
1CW6	Gulf Formational Middle Woodland Mississippian	Levee/River Bluff	Indeterminable
1CW7	Middle Woodland	Ridge Spur	1200 square meters
1CW8	Late Archaic Middle Woodland	Ridge Spur	400 square meters
1CW9	Unknown	Edge of Ridge Bluff	400 square meters
1CW10	Woodland	Edge of Ridge Bluff	1400 square meters
1CW11	Unknown	Edge of Ridge Bluff	600 square meters
1CW12	Late Archaic Woodland	Ridge Spur Remnant	400 square meters
1CW13	Unknown	Edge of Ridge Bluff	450 square meters
1CW14	Gulf Formational Middle Woodland	Ridge Spur Remnant	1300 square meters
1CW15	Middle Woodland	Ridge Spur Remnant	600 square meters
1CW16	Unknown	Ridge Spur	5000 square meters
1CW17	Unknown	Ridge Spur	400 square meters
1CW18	Unknown	Slope	200 square meters

upland fringe zone, one is in the levee zone, and none were identified in the bottomland zone. Poor drainage and frequent flooding probably limited prehistoric settlement, and the area was probably used more as a resource procurement zone than a habitation zone. The levee zone is problematic, as this setting appears to be largely disturbed. The upland fringe zone is considered the area with the greatest potential for prehistoric sites. This area consists of points of land overlooking surrounding drainages or bottomland (i.e., edge of ridge bluff, terminal ridge spur, and erosional remnant of a ridge spur). These data were used to assess high/medium/low potential areas during the current survey of USACE fee-owned lands.

DeJarnette et al. (1980) surveyed approximately 810 hectares (2,000 acres) in Choctaw County for the Oakchia Land Use Area. This survey identified only six sites, all near the river.

Several investigations in the lower Tombigbee region have investigated Protohistoric to Early Historic Choctaw sites. Eroding burials and features were noted at two sites (1CK73 and 1CK74) located across the river from the Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge (Coblentz 1979). These sites may be associated with the Choctaw town Fakitchipunta (Futato 1989). Chase (1981a, 1981b) conducted surveys along Dry Creek and Powell Creek in northeastern Marengo County and identified a series of Protohistoric to Historic Choctaw sites on ridge spurs overlooking these creeks, well away from the main channel of the Tombigbee River. Although one of the sites discussed by Chase (1981b) is village size, most are small and are probably associated with small farmsteads. Three Late Mississippian sites were tested in Choctaw County (Curren and McKenzie 1988), but no detailed written report has been produced (Futato 1989).

Futato (1989) reports that very little is known about the preceramic occupation of the lower Tombigbee region. In part, this may be because most projects have been surveys and archaeologists conducting research in the region have tended to focus on excavations at later ceramic period occupations. Another reason may be that the older occupations along the river have been deeply buried by alluvium and are more elusive than later occupations. Regardless of the explanation for the lack of information available on preceramic occupations, no excavations have been conducted at Paleoindian and Archaic sites.

Noel R. Stowe and Rebecca Lumpkin (Stowe 1980; Stowe and Lumpkin 1993a, 1993b, 1995, 1996) have been recently conduct archaeological investigations in Clarke County. Most of this work has been associated with development of the Alabama Port Authority at Jackson. As a result of these investigations, a number of sites have been recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Prehistoric Cultural Overview

Paleoindian Stage (12000 to 8000 BC)

The earliest evidence of human settlement in the Southeast dates to the Paleoindian period. This period has generally been interpreted as a time when roaming hunter-gatherers pursued megafauna of the late Pleistocene and collected wild plant resources. The climate was colder and drier than present, and the vegetation of the region was probably dominated by a spruce-pine forest (Davis 1976; Watts 1971; Wright 1971). The highly mobile settlement strategy of the Paleoindians is inferred from the small dispersed sites of the period.

The material culture of this time is characterized by well made fluted projectile points early in the period, and semi-fluted lanceolate points later. The Paleoindian knappers preferred high quality cryptocrystalline material (Gardner 1977), and their quarries have been posited as the foci of their movements (Goodyear 1979).

In the lower Tombigbee drainage area, Paleoindian sites are rare, consisting of isolated finds of diagnostic points (Futato 1989). The Early Paleoindian Period is characterized by the Clovis horizon and given an estimated date of prior to 10000 BC; the Middle Paleoindian Period is indicated by the Cumberland/Redstone horizon, and given an estimated date range of 10000 to 9000 BC; and the Late Paleoindian Period is indicated by unfluted lanceolate points, such as Quad and Beaver Lake, and is given a date range of 9000 to 8000 BC (Futato 1989). The recovery of Paleoindian points from the Gainesville Lake area made from Tallahatta Quartzite indicates that Paleoindian people visited the lower Tombigbee area and exploited quartzite outcrops.

Archaic Stage (8000 to 1000 BC)

The Early Archaic Period represents a time of adaptation to the early Holocene environment between 8000 BC to 6000 BC. The climate was moister and warmer, and the northern forest retreated as the oak-hickory forest was established (Watts 1971; Whitehead 1973). Adaptation during the Early Archaic Period was marked by a decreasing emphasis on large game, and an increased focus on seasonally available floral and faunal resources (Griffin 1952).

The material manifestations of this period in the middle and upper Tombigbee drainage area include Hardaway, Dalton, Big Sandy, and Kirk Corner Notched projectile points; however, no Early Archaic sites have been identified along the lower Tombigbee (Coblentz 1979). At present, there is insufficient data to assign date ranges to the individual Early Archaic horizons. Early Archaic tools made from Tallahatta quartzite have been found in central Alabama and in the upper reaches of the Tombigbee River drainage.

The Middle Archaic Period is poorly documented in the Lower Tombigbee River Valley. Based on information from other areas in the Southeast, the Middle Archaic is interpreted as a time of "settling in," involving an increase in population with locally adapted groups and decreased mobility. There is little available data on Middle Archaic settlement along the lower Tombigbee River, perhaps in part due to the difficulty of locating buried sites. However, the general trend in the Southeast during this time was "increased territoriality and population growth resulting in much regional stylistic diversity" (Walthall 1980:58). The settlement and subsistence pattern appears to be associated with a well developed seasonal round, with large riverine base camps used during warmer months and smaller upland base camps used during colder weather. Small scattered special activity camps were used intermittently throughout the year and may occur in almost any setting (Futato 1989:356).

Tallahatta quartzite appears to have been used extensively during the Middle Archaic (Futato 1989:356). Tools made from Tallahatta quartzite have been found in extreme northern and southern Alabama, minimally indicating procurement related visits to the lower Tombigbee River area. Tallahatta quartzite outcrops at the McCarty's Landing tract, and a possible quarry site was identified at 1CK237; however, a definite Middle Archaic use of this site was not determined.

Many traits of the Late Archaic Period, including a shift to the collection of shellfish, were introduced during the Middle Archaic (Walthall 1980:58). In the Upper Tombigbee drainage area, shell midden mounds are identified as primarily a Middle Archaic phenomenon and investigations at these sites have resulted in the recognition of several distinct cultural horizons (Butler 1997). The Middle Archaic horizons and dates described for the area include Cypress Creek (6000 to 5000 BC); Eva/Morrow Mountain (5000 to 4000 BC); and Benton (4000 to 3000 BC). The Sykes/White Springs horizon is also prominent in the local Middle Archaic but, at present, its chronological position is unclear. Evidence from some sites suggests that the Sykes/White Springs horizon may lie between Morrow Mountain and Benton (Futato 1989).

The Late Archaic Period is characterized by a continuing trend toward localized adaptation and sedentism, and the development of interregional trade. The Late Archaic spans approximately 2,000 years (3000 to 1000 BC). The Late Archaic is typically associated with a variety of artifact types including steatite and sandstone bowls and a variety of point types (i.e., Little Bear Creek, Pickwick, Ledbetter, Elora, Gary, and Savannah River) (Futato 1989). The appearance of ceramic vessels marks the end of this period.

Bense (1987) reports a change in midden mound occupation during the Late Archaic from intensive to more generalized (Futato 1989). She suggests that during the Late Archaic, focus was shifted away from the floodplain to an intensive utilization of upland areas. In contrast, Johnson (1981) reports an increased emphasis on floodplain settlement at Yellow Creek during the Late Archaic (Futato 1989).

Rafferty (1985) interpreted the Late Archaic settlement pattern for the region from the Yellow Creek perspective of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway (Futato 1989). According to Rafferty, the Yellow Creek sites may represent part of a settlement system which includes portions of the Tennessee Valley, while a similar settlement system in the Upper Tombigbee area focused on the Tombigbee River midden mounds (Futato 1989). O'Hear (1978) suggested five basic Late Archaic site types for the region: floodplain base camps; terrace edge base camps; and small, short-term occupation camps located in the floodplain, terraces, or uplands.

Gulf Formational Stage (1000 to 100 BC)

The Gulf Formational Stage was defined for the early, Gulf ceramic tradition assemblage of the southeastern United States. The lithic technology continued to follow the same patterns that were evident during the Late Archaic Period: (1) predominance of local stone use, and (2) stemmed spear points. Based on the number and size of campsites attributed to this phase, a "central based wandering" style of settlement is implied (Jenkins and Krause 1986:41). The Gulf Formational period is divided into Early, Middle, and Late periods, with the latter two being represented in the lower Tombigbee drainage area (Futato 1989).

The Middle Gulf Formational Period marks the first appearance of pottery (Wheeler series) in the lower Tombigbee region. The Middle Gulf Formational (1000 to 500 BC) in the lower Tombigbee region is known only from scattered finds of fiber tempered pottery. Wheeler ceramics have plain, punctated, or simple stamped surfaces; vessel forms are bowls and beakers (Futato 1989). A cultural continuity with the preceding Late Archaic Period is indicated, with the only apparent change being the addition of ceramics to the artifact assemblage.

During the Late Gulf Formational Period, technological advances in pottery manufacture became widespread, resulting in increased efficiency and productivity in food processing and storage. The occupation in the Upper Tombigbee drainage area dates from the advent of the well made, sand tempered and variously decorated Alexander series ceramics. During this period, the number of campsites is greater, and these appear to be differentiated into larger base camps and smaller seasonal (or resource procurement) camps (Jenkins and Krause 1986:41). Like the Wheeler components, Alexander components are common in sites throughout the project area region. In addition to Alexander series ceramics, the material culture of this subperiod is represented by Flint Creek and Little Bear Creek projectile points, as well as a variety of bifaces, scrapers, drills, hammerstones, pitted anvil stones, mortars, and mullers (Futato 1989).

Woodland Stage (1000 BC to AD 1050)

During the early stages of the Woodland Period, recognizable cultural additions and changes occurred which appear to have influenced patterns of life in populations of the Southeast. The transition, from Late Archaic to Early Woodland, is marked by a gradual increase in population and sedentism, and by the acquisition of a number of distinctive material and cultural traits. In the Tombigbee drainage, the years between 1000 and 100 BC witnessed developments that began during the Middle and Late periods of the Gulf Formational stage (Jenkins and Krause 1986:49).

The Middle Woodland period represents a time of population growth and increased cultural complexity. Characteristics of Middle Woodland are: increased site size and density; the appearance of large earthen mounds containing elaborately furnished graves; the emergence of agriculture; and the development of ceremonialism and a complex inter-regional trade network. In the Tombigbee Valley, the Middle Woodland period is marked by the appearance of fabric marked pottery.

There are two Middle Woodland phases recognized in the Tombigbee drainage area. Miller I (100 BC to AD 300) and Miller II (AD 300 to 600). Archaeological evidence suggests that Miller I peoples moved into the area from the north, bringing with them material culture of a new lifestyle built around the manipulation of externally derived forms of durable wealth and the management of labor committed to preparing for public mortuary ceremonies (Jenkins 1982:69; Jenkins and Krause 1986:49). The ceramic assemblage for this phase initially included Saltillo Fabric Marked and Baldwin Plain. Later, Furrs Cord Marked wares were added to the ceramic inventory, as the integration of local groups into the Hopewell Interaction Sphere became widespread (Jenkins and Krause 1986:49). When the percentage of cordmarked wares increases to the majority ceramic type,

Krause 1986:49). When the percentage of cordmarked wares increases to the majority ceramic type, the assemblage is considered Miller II (Futato 1989:114). The predominant projectile points of this period were lanceolate-expanded Mud Creek points and Bradley type lanceolate spike points.

The Hopewell Interaction Sphere resulted in a "list of exact similarities in funerary usages and mortuary artifacts over great distances" (Caldwell 1964:138). In the Tombigbee drainage, there are many burial mounds containing non-local items like silver-plated panpipes, galena, copper, platform pipes, greenstone celts, trade pots, and projectile points of foreign manufacture (Bohannon 1972; Cotter and Corbett 1951; Jenkins and Krause 1986:49; Jennings 1941). There is an extensive Miller I occupation in the upper Tombigbee drainage area (Futato 1989). Miller I site types include base camps, mortuary mound complexes, and small temporary camps.

The expansion of Woodland populations during the Middle Woodland had stabilized by around AD 650, by which time the region was well peopled. Contact with Hopewellian people had all but collapsed (Jenkins and Krause 1986:52). The Late Woodland phase in the Tombigbee River drainage is Miller III (AD 600 to 1050). The Miller III ceramic assemblage is made up of Mulberry Creek Cordmarked and Baytown Plain. There are comparatively few Miller III sites of any type in the upper Tombigbee drainage area (Futato 1989). Miller III sites are more common to the south and it is interpreted that the upper Tombigbee area became depopulated during this period.

Mississippian Stage (AD 1050 to 1550)

In general, the Mississippian Period throughout the Southeast is interpreted as a time of permanent settlements, increased religious and social complexity, and greater dependency on agricultural practices. The Mississippian culture originated in the central Mississippi valley after about AD 800. From there, it spread to three distinct but related centers: Cahokia in the central Mississippi valley; the Caddoan area of eastern Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana with a major center at Spiro; and the Tennessee-Cumberland drainage with major centers at Moundville and Etowah (Jenkins and Krause 1986; Walthall 1980). The most dramatic characteristics of this period are observed in the construction of large fortified villages, and flat-topped earthen mounds utilized in political and religious functions. Mississippian settlements were primarily located along major streams or rivers on large alluvial floodplains.

Overall, artifact assemblages become more complex during this time. Shell tempered pottery becomes more diversified than during previous cultural periods; there are clear functional differences of form and quality. Plain cooking bowls and storage containers are the most common forms, but polished and decorated vessels are also present. Lithics consist primarily of small triangular projectile points. Trade goods during this period include Coastal Plain shell, chert, copper, wood, and salt (Griffin 1967; Stoltman 1978).

The Mississippian occupation of the lower Tombigbee is not well understood. Mississippian sites are relatively common along the Gulf Coast, but along the upper Tombigbee drainage the

Mississippian period follows a trend of depopulation that began in the Late Woodland period. For the most part, Mississippian components at sites in this region tend to be small and sparse (Futato 1989:116). Karwedsky (1980:56-57) notes that cultivation and erosion may have removed most evidence of an intensive Mississippian occupation at the Pharr village site in Prentiss County, Mississippi. Futato (1989:117) further suggests that, while Mississippian sites may indeed be relatively scarce in the upper Tombigbee drainage, cultivation, soil erosion, and the leaching of shell tempered sherds in the acid soils of the region may contribute to poor preservation and recognition of the sites that are present.

Protohistoric Stage (AD 1550 to 1700)

Few Protohistoric sites have been encountered along the Tombigbee drainage. Swanton (1939) states that the Indians in southwestern Alabama may have consisted of several closely related groups of Choctaw. Atkinson (1987) suggests that the Alibamu were present in the southwestern portion of the upper Tombigbee drainage and were one of the several groups in the region encountered by DeSoto. Unlike Mississippian settlements, however, Protohistoric sites tend to occur on thin soils along upland second order streams, instead of on thick bottomland soils along third order (or higher) streams in alluvial valley settings (Futato 1989). Coblenz (1979) identified Protohistoric ceramics (Chickachae Combed) at 1CK73, across the river from the Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge. He suggests that this may be the location of remains of the Protohistoric settlement of Fakitchipunta.

Historic Cultural Background

This brief overview of the history of western Alabama provides a background for the development of the area surrounding the lower Tombigbee waterway. The context is based on extensive historical and geographical research conducted by James Doster and David Weaver, and funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. This research resulted in the publication of two technical reports (Doster and Weaver 1981; Weaver and Doster 1982). These reports provide guidance in the development of historical and geographical research designs for archaeological investigations along the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway.

Spanish Exploration (1540-1701)

The first European explorer to travel through Alabama, and specifically the Tombigbee River region, was Hernando DeSoto in 1540-1541. Swanton (1939) speculates that the main body of DeSoto's troops crossed the Tombigbee River at Morgan's Ferry near Aberdeen, Mississippi. Swanton's speculation of DeSoto's movements is the subject of controversy. Recently researchers

(Hudson and Tesser 1994:89) have placed the DeSoto crossing further south at two possible locations near present-day Columbus, Mississippi. DeSoto found the ancestors of the Chickasaw Indians already permanently based in the prairie of the Tupelo-Pontoto area (Doster and Weaver 1987:29). He seized stored corn supplies, held local chiefs for hostage, and introduced Old World diseases to the local populations.

Regardless of exactly where DeSoto's army crossed the Tombigbee, his expedition had a profound impact on the native peoples in the project area region. The usurpation of authority by the Spaniards, coupled with devastating diseases that they introduced, significantly contributed to destruction of the native Mississippian culture. The full extent of the impacts DeSoto inflicted on the native peoples is not yet fully known, but early eighteenth century explorers who ascended the Mississippi and Tombigbee Rivers found a substantially less complex and more egalitarian culture than the one DeSoto's chroniclers had recorded (Doster and Weaver 1987:29).

French Occupation (1701-1763)

A French settlement was established at Mobile in 1701 by the Sieur de Bienville, and trade with Indian groups in the interior began almost immediately (Doster and Weaver 1981:30). The French, intent on expanding trade with the Creek, moved inland and established Fort Toulouse in 1717 at the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers. Using overland trails from South Carolina, the British and their Chickasaw Indian allies soon seriously competed with French trade in the region. The trade competition disrupted the French control of the area. Spurred on by requests for military assistance from the French-allied Choctaws, the Sieur de Bienville led a punitive expedition of approximately 600 men against the Chickasaws in 1736.

The expedition moved up the Tombigbee River from Mobile, entered the Upper Tombigbee at present day Demopolis, Alabama, and established Fort Tombeckbe in 1736. Fort Tombeckbe was located at Jones Bluff, near the present site of Epes, Alabama. From there, Bienville's force moved up the river in boats to Plymouth Bluff, to the mouth of Tibbee Creek. After receiving assistance from their Choctaw allies, the French expedition continued upriver and reached the head of navigation on the Upper Tombigbee (adjacent to the early nineteenth century town of Cotton Gin Port, Mississippi) on May 22, 1736. Approximately 700 Choctaw Indians joined the French expedition at this location. Bienville ordered a temporary fortification built as a base of operations at this "last portage... situated on a fine bluff ten leagues from the villages of the Chickasaw Indians."

The combined French-Indian force worked on the fortification for two days; about 600 piles "the size of a man's thigh" were cut for the palisade. On May 24, Bienville assigned 35 men to guard the fort and moved the rest of the expedition north to destroy the Chickasaw villages near present Pontotoc. The Chickasaws, however, had received arms and ammunition with advice on fortifications from the English and had already defeated a smaller French force led by Pierre d'Artaguett from the Illinois settlements on March 25 at the Battle of Ogoula Tchetoka. As before,

the Chickasaws soundly defeated the French and Choctaws at the Battle of Ackia, and Bienville was forced to hastily fall back to the fort and depart with his boats. A second campaign in 1739-1740 was also unsuccessful. In the middle eighteenth century, much of the study area region was a buffer zone between the Chickasaws in the north and the Choctaws and French in the south (Figure 3). Skirmishes between the French/Choctaws and Chickasaws continued for a number of years, although historic records for this period are scanty. The town of Saint Stephens in Washington was established as a fort and trade center for the French at this time (Ball 1962 [1882]:42).

In 1754, the continuing conflict between the French and English and their Indian allies fully escalated to the world-wide conflict which later became known as the French and Indian War (or in Europe, the Seven Years War). The English resoundingly won the war in 1763. As a result of their defeat, the French were forced to cede all claims east of the Mississippi River, except for the island of New Orleans. As defined in this cession, the lower Tombigbee River (to 32° 28' north latitude, or to the mouth of the Black Warrior River) became part of British West Florida.

British Colonial Era (1763-1776)

Many of the Indian groups which had been closely allied with the French were not happy with British control of the continent. British efforts to stabilize relationships with Native American groups in the Southeast began with the signing of a series of treaties. These treaties defined boundaries between tribes and established trade regulations (DeVorse 1961). Treaties were negotiated and signed with the Creeks and Cherokees at Augusta in 1763, and with the Choctaws and Chickasaws at Mobile in 1765.

Doster and Weaver (1981:37) indicate limited evidence of historic period Native American occupation in the Tombigbee drainage. Several Choctaw villages have been identified in the project area. There may have been a town named Yaloni Hulie in the vicinity of Woods Bluff (Rogers 1977:423). The Choctaw village of Fakitchipunta (Turkey Town) was located on both sides of the Tombigbee River, at Thornton's Landing in the West Bend area of Clarke County (Coblentz 1979:14). Turkey Creek flowed into the river about the middle of the northwest quarter of the town. The 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek ceded the town and surrounding area to white settlers. It was the last Choctaw possession east of the Tombigbee River (Harris 1977:10).

The area appears to have been disputed by at least three Indian groups in the eighteenth century. Lands claimed by the Chickasaws extended from the uppermost portions of the Tombigbee River into western Tennessee. The Choctaws claimed central and southern Mississippi, including

lands on both sides of the Tombigbee. The Choctaws "seem to have had no permanent settlements on or east of the Black Prairie" (Doster and Weaver (1981:39). The Creeks claimed territory which overlapped with the Choctaws, extending from Georgia west to the Tombigbee River.

American Independence and United States Expansion (1776-1814)

As in the French and Indian War, Indian alliances were sought by principals in the Revolutionary War. Because they relied on extensive English trade, the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choctaws remained loyal to the British, to varying degrees, throughout the war. The Spanish entered the war in 1779 as supporters of the Americans, and captured British-held Natchez, Mobile, and Pensacola. As a result of these victories, the Spanish were able to disrupt established relationships between the British and Choctaws. Following the war and according to the Treaty of Paris (1783), Spain retained the majority of British West Florida and East Florida.

With the British defeat, Native American groups found it prudent to develop trade relationships with both the Spanish and Americans. The Choctaws and Chickasaws signed a treaty with the Spanish in 1783 at Mobile. The Creeks signed a similar agreement the following year at Pensacola. However, the Spanish were caught somewhat unprepared by the Indian demand for European goods; the Spanish relied upon established British traders to handle these newly formed trading relationships. At the same time, American influence slowly extended from the east and north. The fort and trade center at Saint Stephens was occupied and used by the Spanish until February 5, 1799, when it was handed over to the government of the Mississippi Territory under the terms of the Treaty of San Lorenzo (Ball 1962 [1882]:69; Harris 1977:102).

Claims by the newly formed United States of America for the portion of West Florida north of 31° were "resolved by Thomas Pinckney's Treaty of San Lorenzo in 1795 in favor of the United States" (Doster and Weaver 1981:38). Following the Pinckney Treaty, Spanish involvement in Indian trade gradually lessened. In 1799, Spain gave her New World holdings lying north of the Rio Grande River to France. In turn, Napoleon Bonaparte offered the Louisiana Territory to the United States to help finance his military campaigns in Europe and the Caribbean. The 1803 Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States, providing expansion and settlement opportunities.

After the Revolution, several treaties were signed between the United States and Indian groups. A treaty with the United States was signed by the Choctaw chief Pushmataha at Tuscahoma Landing (Choctaw County) in 1781. Other agreements included the Hopewell treaties of 1785 and 1786 with the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees, and the 1790 Treaty of New York with the Creeks (Kappler 1904). Primary points in these treaties were the establishment of boundaries and regulation of trade between American settlers and Native Americans.

In order to gain a foothold on trade in the west, the United States negotiated separate treaties with the Choctaws and Chickasaws in 1801 to survey and construct a road (the Natchez Trace) connecting the towns of Nashville (on the Cumberland River in Tennessee) and Natchez (on the

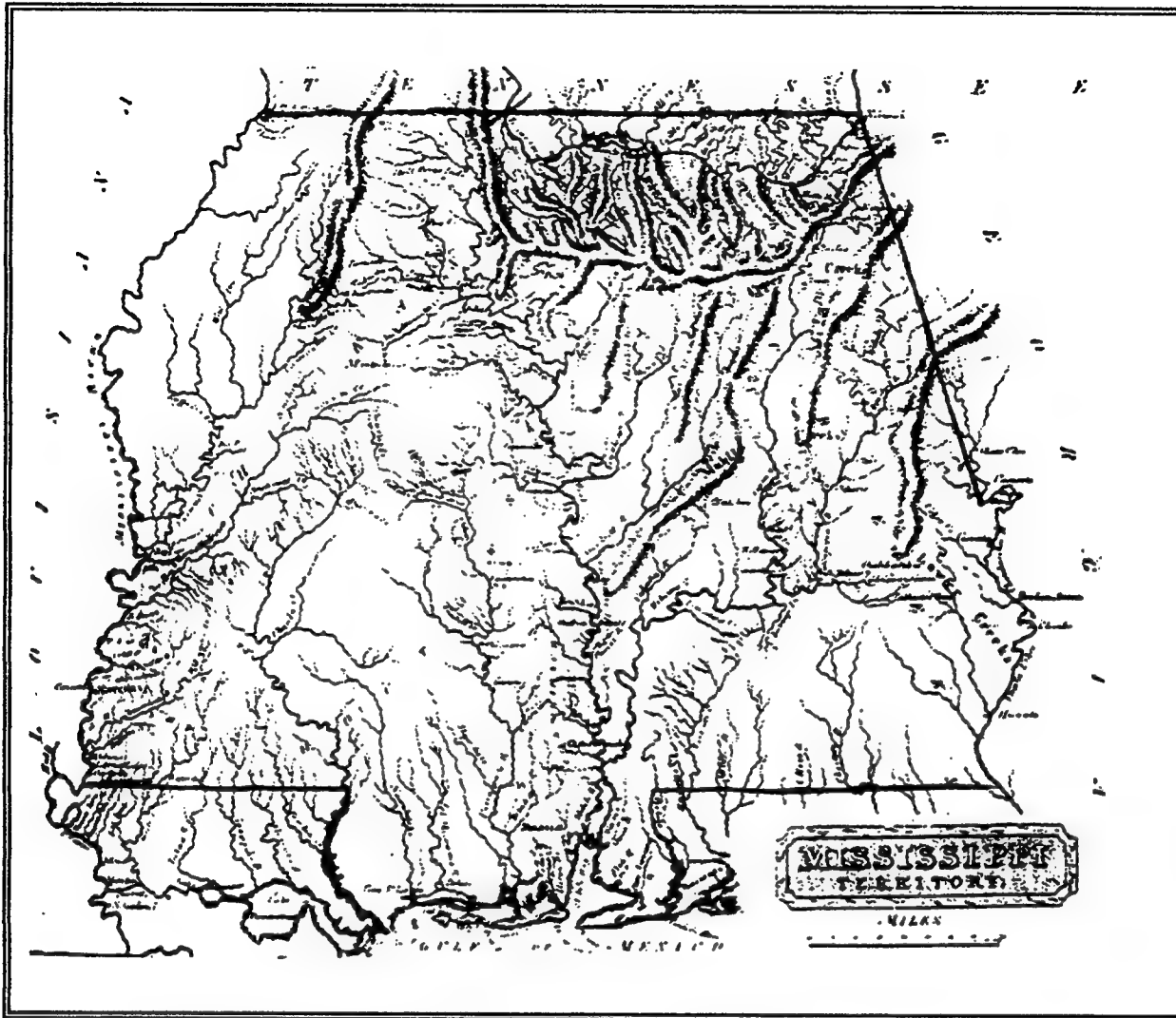


Figure 4. Lucas (1816) Map of Mississippi Territory (McLemore 1981).

Mississippi River). In addition, the federal government established a number of trading centers, called factories, among the Indians.

The United States organized the Mississippi Territory, including most of present day Alabama, in 1798 (Figure 4). The state of Georgia had initially claimed the area encompassing Alabama and Mississippi (north of 31°) as part of its territory (Martin 1902:29). Financial embarrassment over the Yazoo Land Frauds led Georgia to relinquish her claims to land west of the Chattahoochee River in 1802 (Coleman 1978:31-32). The town of Saint Stephens in Washington County, already established as a fort and trade center with the Choctaw, became the official land office for the project area (Abernethy 1965:18).

The War of 1812 was the final conflict over territory in the Southeast involving a European power (the English). English attempts to unite Indians against the Americans evolved into the Creek War of 1812-1814. The war culminated in Andrew Jackson's victory over the Creek in March 1814 at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, on the Coosa River. Although fighting continued sporadically until the end of that year, this battle ultimately resulted in the opening of central and southern Alabama to American settlement.

Much of the Creek War was fought in southwestern Alabama. This seemingly small conflict had a tremendous impact on the area. Many of the towns and cities in the project area are named for people who fought in the war. Jackson, Alabama was named for General Andrew Jackson. Woods Bluff was an early settlement in Clarke County named for its original owner, Major James Wood, an officer in the Battle of Burnt Corn (Rogers 1977:423). The community of Coffeeville was first named Murrell's Landing in 1808. In 1819, the name was changed to Coffeeville in honor of General John Coffee, who fought in the Creek War (Counselman and Stringer 1977:104-105).

Small forts were constructed throughout the area by the local population (Figure 5). Turner's Fort was established south of the Turner home, west of West Bend in Clarke County. The fort was designed to protect the pioneers living in the area. It was constructed of split pine logs, with 2 or 3 blockhouses. Approximately 13 men and boys guarded the women and children. Turner's Fort was evacuated in September 1813 in favor of stronger fortifications at Saint Stephens (Harris 1977:55). Fort Easley was built about 100 yards from the landing at Woods Bluff in Clarke County. The fort covered approximately 3 acres and included a flowing spring. It was evacuated after the Fort Mims massacre of August 30, 1813 (Harris 1977:41).

Antebellum Period (1814-1861)

Initial settlement of European Americans in western Alabama and eastern Mississippi began early in the nineteenth century. In 1817, one year after Choctaw and Chickasaw land cessions east of the Tombigbee River, the Mississippi Territory was divided into two parts, Mississippi and Alabama (Figure 6). After the removal of the Indians, towns on the Tombigbee River developed quickly. The population of the Mississippi Territory had grown enough by 1817 to qualify for statehood. Mississippi was admitted as a state in December 1817; Alabama was admitted March 1819 (McLemore 1981:250; Smith 1980:23).

Many of the communities in the project area were established during the early days of statehood. The community of West Bend in Clarke County was begun around 1809 by settlers from Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia (Turner 1977:384).

In the summer of 1817, Congress granted land to French Bonapartist exiles who had arrived at Philadelphia (Rogers et al. 1994:63). The land grant consisted of four townships near the confluence of the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers. The French settlers, primarily aristocratic officers from Napoleon's army, first traveled to Mobile and then ascended up the Tombigbee River to the

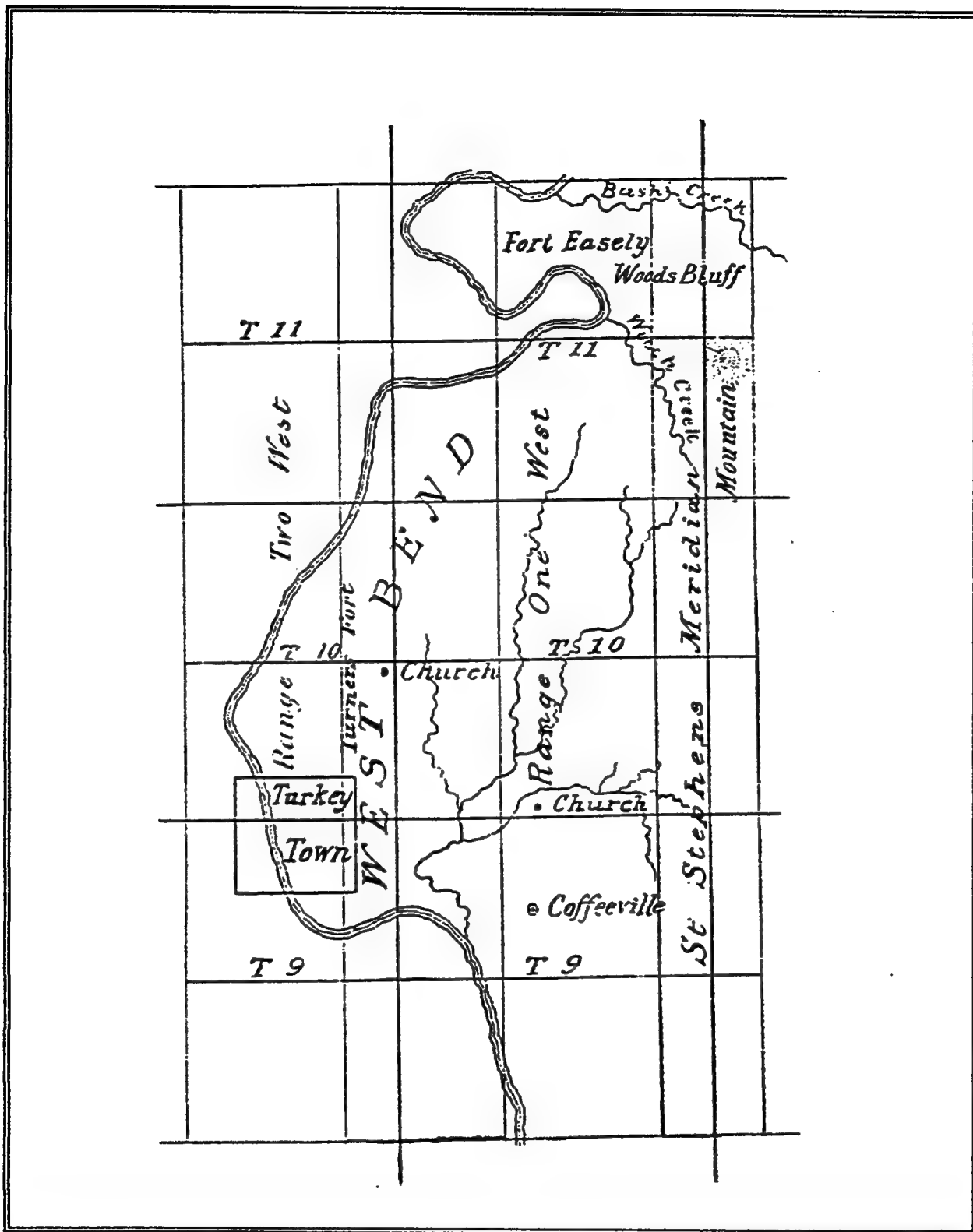


Figure 5. Locations of Turner's Fort and Fort Easley (from Owsley 1969).

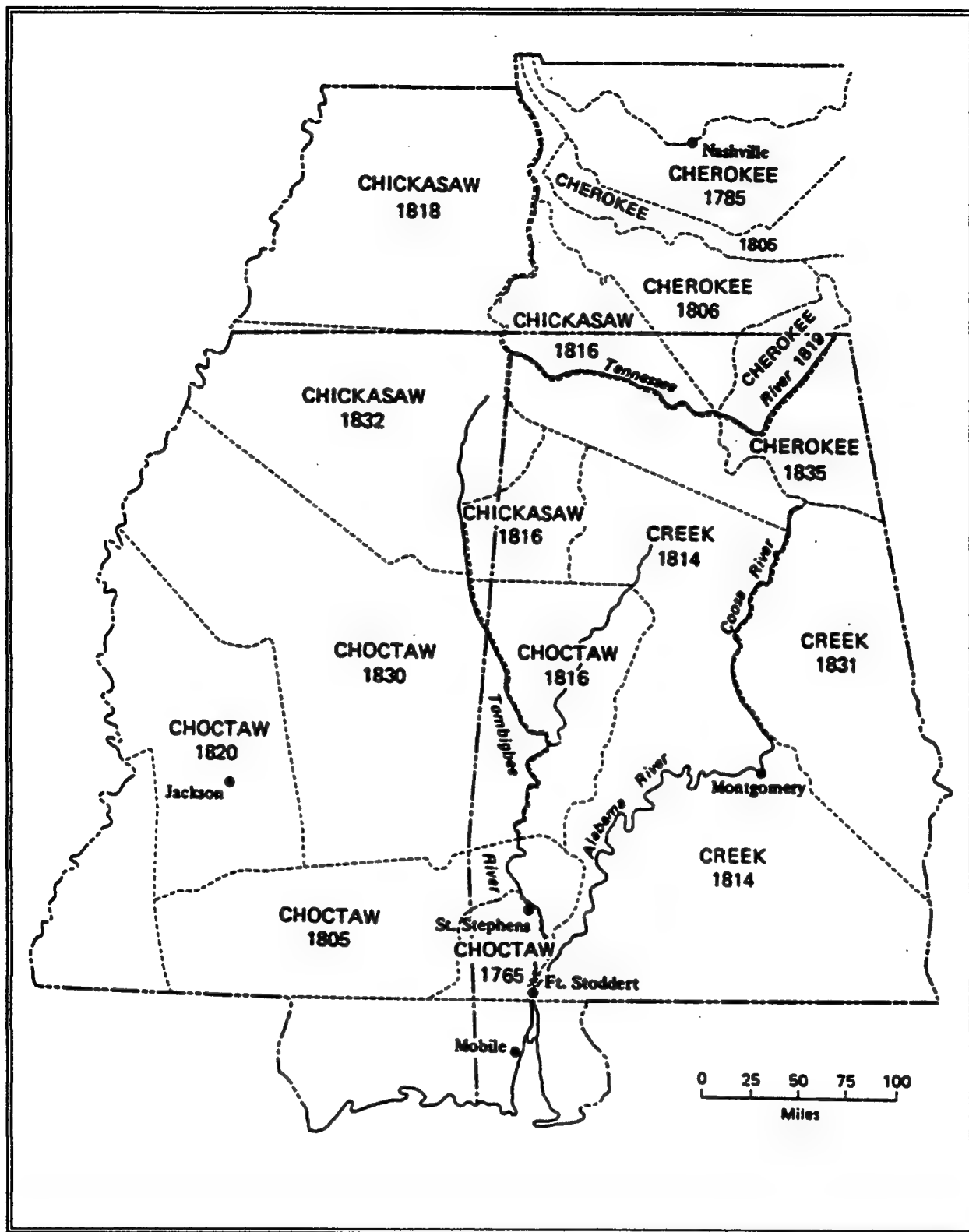


Figure 6. Indian land cessions (Doster and Weaver 1987:45).

the location selected for them. At first the French used the common name of White Bluff for their new settlement, but soon renamed it Demopolis, a Greek word meaning "city of the people" (Rogers et al. 1994). The French attempted to raise vineyards and olive trees, both of which were not adapted to the climate. A government survey of the following year showed that much of their improved land was outside their grant. Completely discouraged, most of the French settlers abandoned the settlement for city life in Mobile and New Orleans by the late 1820s (Griffith 1987:73).

Beginning in the 1830s, emerging railroad systems in the Southeast offered options for commercial expansion beyond the limits of river transport. In 1834, the Louisiana legislature authorized the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company to begin construction of a rail line to connect those cities (Doster and Weaver 1981:97). In 1852, the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad was completed to Aberdeen, Mississippi. Another railroad company, the Memphis and Charleston, constructed a line from Memphis, Tennessee across southern Tennessee and northern Mississippi to Chattanooga, to connect with lines to the Atlantic coast. In 1861, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, connecting Mobile and Columbus, Kentucky (on the Mississippi River), was completed. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad passed through eastern Mississippi, roughly paralleling the Tombigbee River. The main line was always more than 10 miles from the river to avoid crossing major tributary streams. As the rail line passed through small upland communities, each exhibited an unprecedented surge in commercial activity (Doster and Weaver 1981:98).

Civil War (1861-1865)

No military operations occurred within the project area during the Civil War. However, the war had major social and economic impacts on the project area. Landholders with a large number of slaves were able to maintain crop production during the war, but the small non-slave holding farms were run by women, children, and men too old to join the army. Intermittent raids and guerrilla activities caused complete disruption of former lifeways; food, seed, and livestock were taken or destroyed, and slaves were set free.

Two Tombigbee River steamboats, the *Cuba* and *Alice Vivian*, were converted into blockade runners during the Civil War. They were strengthened to withstand the waves in the Gulf of Mexico, and were used to run contraband into Mobile from Cuba. They each made one successful round-trip to Cuba, then the *Cuba* was run aground and the *Alice Vivian* was captured (Doster and Weaver 1981:104).

Postbellum Period (1866-1900)

The Civil War caused the demise of the slave/plantation system. The loss of the slave labor force, combined with severe financial setbacks throughout the South, necessitated changes in the overall economic system. Prunty (1955) attributes the development and growth of the

tenant/sharecropper system to these major changes in sources of labor and capital availability. This reorganization resulted in the broad dispersion of smaller, individual farmsteads (sharecroppers and tenant farmers) within the former plantation boundaries. Former slaves (and non-landholding whites) ultimately became a part of this new system wherein farmland was rented on credit until crops were harvested and sold.

Twentieth Century (1900-present)

By the beginning of the twentieth century, many of the small river ports were practically deserted. As river traffic decreased, the community of Woods Bluff in Clarke County went into decline. The surrounding area became farming and timber land. A large portion of Woods Bluff was sold to the Ingram Day Lumber Company, which established a lumber mill at Rock Springs, north of Woods Bluff. A United States Post Office was established at Woods Bluff on December 7, 1875 and was discontinued in 1890 (Rogers 1977:423). An early twentieth century map of Clarke County shows three structures at "Woodbluff" (USDA, 1915). A later map shows approximately six structures at Woodbluff (Alabama State Highway Department 1937).

In the early 1900s there were two boats a week from Mobile to Coffeeville in Clarke County. Coffeeville was also on the land route from Mobile to Greensboro (Counselman and Stringer 1977:109). Public roads ran from Coffeeville to communities like Jackson and Grove Hill. A ferry across the Tombigbee River operated there from 1835 until 1960, when a bridge was built (Counselman and Stringer 1977:110).

Steamboats brought freight upriver to the Turner Shoals landing (Turners Landing) and old ferry for the community of West Bend in Clarke County (Turner 1977:388). Ferry service was stopped in the 1930s because the west side of the river washed away, taking the landing with it. A map of the area from the early 1900s does not show any structures at Turners Landing (USDA 1915). Thornton Upper (Thornton's Landing) was another landing on the river near West Bend (Turner 1977:402). Thornton's Landing is shown on an early 1900s map of Clarke County (USDA 1915). On this map, two structures are shown at Thornton's Landing. Neither landing is shown on a later county highway map (Alabama State Highway Department 1937).

The Great Depression had a negative effect on the economy of the study areas. It was not until World War II, when there were more jobs than men to fill them, that the economy began to recover. Labor intensive industries began to relocate to towns in the rural South during this time. However, the local economy suffered another blow after World War II, when the development of mechanized cotton planters and pickers decreased the job market for agricultural workers in the region. Many of the residents in the study area were displaced by mechanization, causing unemployment to rise. Jobs were available in the larger cities of Mississippi and Alabama for those willing to relocate, and many people moved to these cities or to northern urban centers, such as Chicago or Detroit. Today, the study area region supports a largely rural, non-farm population within commuting distance to nearby towns.

Chapter IV. Phase I Survey Results

Data compiled from the Alabama Archaeological Site Files and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) identified three previously recorded sites (1CW203 , 1CW216, and 1CK14) within the study area. In addition to these sites, 20 previously unidentified sites and seven Isolated Finds were located during this investigation.

One site, 1CK14, and one Isolated Find were identified in the Nichols Landing tract. Site 1CK14 is a prehistoric shell midden site. Evaluation of 1CK14 resulted in a determination that this site is potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Tusahoma Landing contains one archaeological site, 1CW234, with historic and prehistoric components and a single Isolated Find. Evaluation of 1CW234 indicated that it is ineligible for the NRHP. This location probably has no association with the location of the "Tusahoma Landing" site referenced by Morris (1973) on a NRHP Nomination Form.

The Lock Number Two tract was found to contain one archaeological site, 1CW235, and two Isolated Finds. Site 1CW235 is associated with a prehistoric ceramic and lithic scatter that extends beneath fill dirt. Site 1CW235 was recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Nine archaeological sites and one Isolated Find were identified in the Woods Bluff tract. Sites 1CK90, 1CK96, 1CK100, and 1CK101 are prehistoric artifact scatters that were recommended ineligible for the NRHP. Sites 1CK91, 1CK92, 1CK93, 1CK94, and 1CK95 are prehistoric sites that were recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

McCarty's Landing was found to contain four archaeological sites: 1CW236, 1CW237, 1CW238, and 1CW239. All four of these sites are prehistoric lithic artifact scatters. Sites 1CW237 and 1CW239 were recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Two archaeological sites, 1CW203 and 1CW240, were identified in the Lenoir Landing tract. Site 1CW203 is a previously recorded site and was found to contain both historic and prehistoric artifacts. Site 1CW240 is a historic site with foundation remnants from a possible lumber yard or mill site; site 1CW240 was recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Three sites (1CK97, 1CK98, and 1CK99) and one Isolated Find were recorded in the West Bend tract. All three sites contain prehistoric artifact scatters. Site 1CK97, which contains an intact shell midden, was recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

One archaeological site, 1CK102, and one Isolated Find were identified in the Bashi Creek tract. Site 1CK102 consists of a prehistoric artifact scatter. Although no evidence of significant archaeological remains was found in the USACE fee-owned land, this site is considered potentially

Table 4. Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified During This Investigation.

Site Number	Tract	Temporal Association	NRHP Status	Comments
1CK14	Nichols Landing	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible	Intact shell midden deposits; evidence of recent pothunting
1CW234	Tuscahoma Landing	Historic/ Prehistoric	Ineligible	Ceramic and lithic scatter; possible historic tar kiln
1CW235	Lock Number Two	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible	Ceramic and lithic scatter; part of site is beneath fill
1CK90	Woods Bluff	Prehistoric	Ineligible	Ceramic and lithic scatter
1CK91	Woods Bluff	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible	Ceramic and lithic scatter
1CK92	Woods Bluff	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible	Large prehistoric ceramic and lithic scatter
1CK93	Woods Bluff	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible	Small ceramic and lithic scatter
1CK94	Woods Bluff	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible	Ceramic and lithic scatter
1CK95	Woods Bluff	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible	Lithic scatter; site extends beyond Corps boundary
1CK96	Woods Bluff	Prehistoric	Ineligible	Lithic scatter
1CK100	Woods Bluff	Prehistoric	Ineligible	Lithic scatter
1CK101	Woods Bluff	Prehistoric	Ineligible	Lithic scatter
1CW236	McCarty's Landing	Prehistoric/ Historic	Ineligible	Lithic scatter
1CW237	McCarty's Landing	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible	Lithic scatter; possible quarry site
1CW238	McCarty's Landing	Prehistoric	Ineligible	Lithic scatter
1CW239	McCarty's Landing	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible	Lithic scatter
1CW203	Lenoir Landing	Prehistoric/ Historic	Ineligible	Lithic scatter; glass and ceramic scatter
1CW240	Lenoir Landing	Historic	Potentially Eligible	Extensive structural foundation remains; possible saw mill ruins
1CK97	West Bend	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible	Ceramic and lithic scatter; shell midden present; site extends beyond Corps boundary
1CK98	West Bend	Prehistoric	Ineligible	Ceramic and lithic scatter
1CK99	West Bend	Prehistoric	Ineligible	Ceramic and lithic scatter
1CK102	Bashi Creek	Prehistoric	Ineligible	Ceramic and lithic scatter
1CW216	Coffeeville Lock and Dam	Prehistoric	Ineligible	Ceramic and lithic scatter; probably destroyed by lock and dam construction

eligible for the NRHP because it extends outside the project boundary; it is possible that significant deposits may be present in the portion of the site outside the USACE property.

Site 1CW216 (Ware 11 site) was identified by Curren and Lloyd (1987) at the Coffeerville Lock and Dam tract. Attempts to relocate this site were unsuccessful; site 1CW216 may have been destroyed by construction of the lock and dam.

No archaeological sites were identified in the remaining tracts: Lock Number One, Okatuppa Creek, Lower Plug, and Horseshoe Lake. These tracts generally consist of low lying landforms and are considered to have low/moderate potential for the presence of archaeological sites. Several of these tracts were previously surveyed by USACE archaeologists for dredge material locations (Dorothy Gibbens, personal communication 1998). These areas are discussed in more detail below.

Tract and Site Discussions

Nichols Landing

The Nichols Landing tract is located approximately 2.2 km (1.4 miles) west of Coffeerville, on the left (north) bank of the Tombigbee just west of the confluence with Ulcanush (Ulkinask on 1915 USDA soil map) Creek. This tract encompasses approximately 24 hectares (60 acres). One previously recorded site, 1CK14, is located in this tract. The site location for 1CK14 was confirmed during this investigation. No other archaeological sites were recorded in the Nichols Landing tract. However, two Tallahatta quartzite flakes were recovered from the western portion of the tract (one flake from a shovel test and one from the surface nearby); this locus was designated Isolate 4.

Site 1CK14

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter; modern non-standing structure.	Elevation: 15 meters amsl.
Cultural Affiliation: Woodland; Mississippian; Twentieth century.	Landform: Ridge/natural levee.
UTM coordinates: E394713, N3514666.	Present Vegetation: Pines/ hardwoods.
	Site Dimensions: 200 by 90 meters.
	NRHP Eligibility: Potentially Eligible.

Site 1CK14, is located in the eastern portion of Nichols Landing (Figure 7). Site 1CK14 was recorded in 1940 by Carl F. Miller of the University of Alabama. Unfortunately, little site data is recorded on the site form. The site was recorded along the edge of the river in a cultivated field. Site dimensions were recorded as 455 m by 91 m. No information was provided about the NRHP eligibility of the site, the presence of middens or features, or even cultural affiliation.

Site 1CK14 is divided into two loci, each associated with distinct natural settings. The western locus is on a ridge toe which runs south to the river; the western end of this locus extends

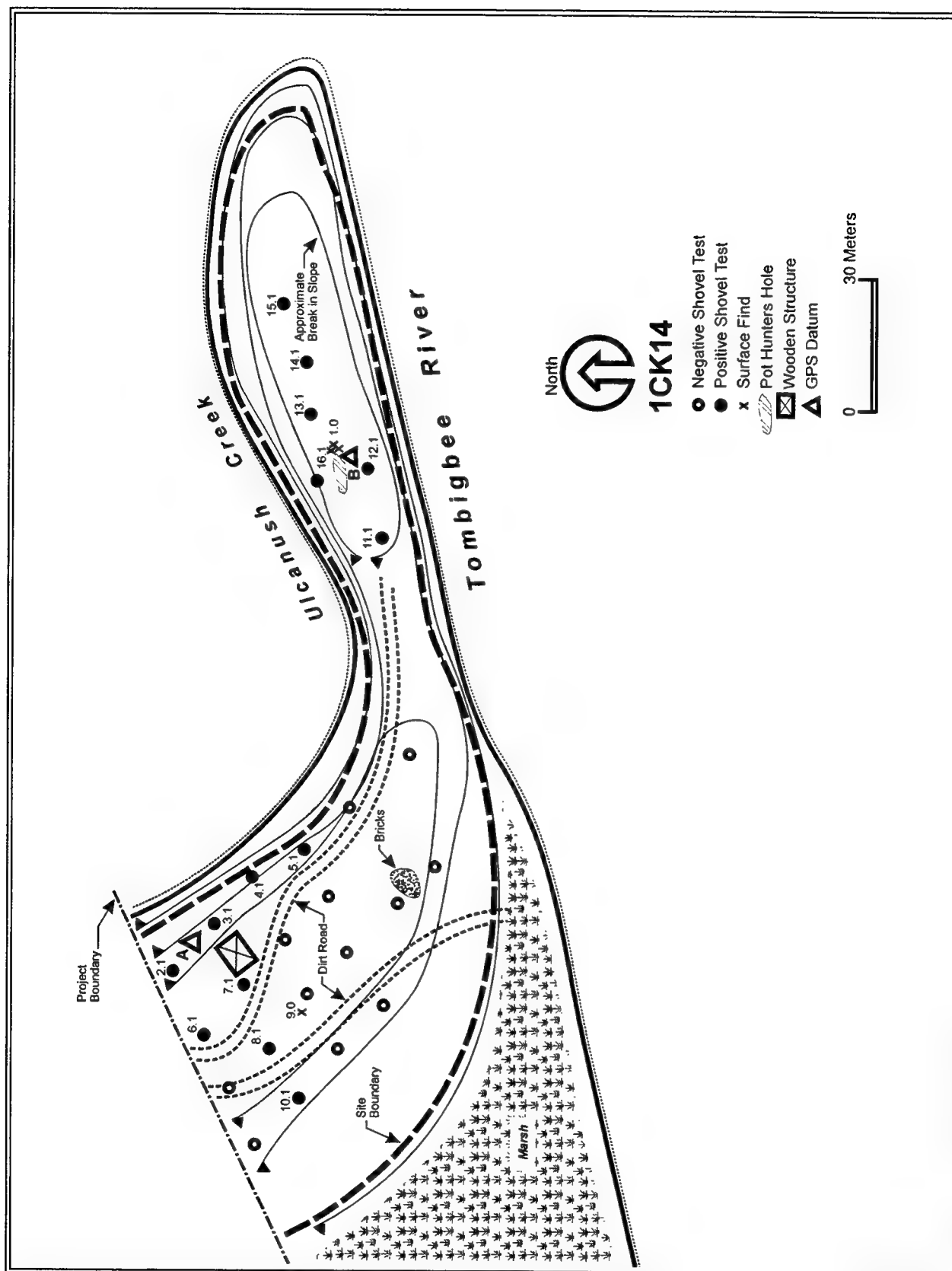


Figure 7. Plan diagram of 1CK14.

beyond the project boundary. The eastern locus is on a natural levee which runs parallel to the river. This is a large prehistoric site composed of a surface and subsurface artifact scatter covering a 200 by 90 meter (656 by 300 foot) area. There is a shell midden in the eastern locus on a natural levee. Vegetation at the site consists of mature pines and hardwoods.

Site boundaries conform to the contours of the ridge toe and natural levee. The ridge toe measures 122 meters (400 feet) north to south and 90 meters (300 feet) east to west. To the west is a moderate slope down to a low area along the river. To the east is a steep drop down to Ulcanush Creek. To the south is a gradual slope down to a small saddle which connects it to the natural levee. There are two dirt roads on the ridge toe. One runs southeast across the middle of the ridge toe, and the other runs south to the river. There is a dilapidated, modern wooden structure in the center of the ridge toe, probably associated with a fish camp. Twenty shovel tests were excavated at 30 meter (100 foot) intervals on this land form. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from eight shovel tests. Shovel test profiles show approximately 50 centimeters (20 inches) of light brown sandy loam overlying clay subsoil.

The natural levee measures 183 meters (600 feet) east to west and 60 meters (200 feet) north to south. To the east is a slope down to a small saddle that connects to the ridge toe. Its northern and eastern boundary is a very steep drop to Ulcanush Creek. It is bounded on the south by a steep slope down to the Tombigbee River. Visual examination of this landform identified several small pot hunter's holes. Artifacts from a spoil pile contained large amounts of shell, plain and simple stamped sand tempered body sherds, and a punctated rim sherd. Six shovel tests were excavated across the middle of the natural levee. All shovel tests in the eastern locus were positive. Shovel test profiles revealed approximately 60 centimeters (24 inches) of dark brown sandy loam overlying clay subsoil.

Site 1CK14 yielded 170 artifacts. In addition, 1.4 grams of bone and 39.8 grams of shell were collected. A closer examination of each locus from 1CK14 provides a more detailed picture of artifact distributions and associations. A total of 87 artifacts and 0.1 gram of bone was recovered from the eastern locus. This includes 26 lithic and 61 ceramic artifacts. The lithic artifacts consist of three chert artifacts (one flake and two flake fragments) and 23 Tallahatta quartzite artifacts (four flakes and 19 flake fragments). The 61 ceramic artifacts include 50 residual sherds, eight plain sherds with fine/medium sand temper, and three sherds with an unidentifiable decoration and fine/medium sand temper.

A total of 83 artifacts were collected from the western locus. In addition, 1.3 grams of bone and 39.8 grams of shell were recovered. The artifact collection from this locus includes 27 ceramic and 53 lithic artifacts, as well as three historic artifacts (one piece of clear bottle glass and two pieces of amethyst bottle glass). Lithic artifacts include chert artifacts (one core fragment and three flake fragments), chalcedony artifacts (four flake fragments), 43 Tallahatta quartzite artifacts (six flakes and 37 flake fragments) and one unidentified rock fragment. Ceramic artifacts include one (Gulf Formational [Wheeler]) plain fiber tempered sherd, six ([Late Woodland] McLeod) simple stamped sherds with fine/medium sand temper, one cord marked sherd (fine/medium sand temper),

one check stamped sherd (fine/medium sand temper), 14 plain sherds (two with coarse sand temper and 12 with fine/medium sand temper), two unidentifiable sherds with fine/medium sand temper, one punctated rim sherd (fine/medium sand temper) and 14 residual sherds.

Shovel tests revealed undisturbed soils to a depth of 60 centimeters (24 inches) below surface with intact cultural deposits. The site has a high artifact density, with eight shovel tests having over 10 artifacts each (Provenience 15.1 had 25 artifacts). Diagnostic artifacts identify Gulf Formational (fiber tempered) and Late Woodland (McLeod Simple Stamped) components. Shovel tests excavated on the natural levee identified an intact shell midden associated with preserved faunal remains. Site 1CK14 is considered to have good potential to address research topics dealing with prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns, especially during the Late Woodland Period. Based on these considerations, 1CK14 is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Vandalism in the form of pot-hunting is occurring at the eastern locus. Additionally, the site is undergoing erosion along Ulcanush Creek and the Tombigbee River. On-going pot-hunting at 1CK14 may be lessened by the posting of warning signs. Erosion is also on-going at the site and stabilization in the form of rip-rap may adequately alleviate this problem. However, if these impacts to the site continue, additional investigations are warranted to provide a definitive NRHP eligibility recommendation (eligible or ineligible) and, if necessary, data recovery investigation may be needed to mitigate these impacts.

Isolated Finds. A single Isolated Find (Isolate 4) consisting of two Tallahatta quartzite flakes was identified at Nichols Landing. One flake was recovered from a shovel test and one flake was recovered from the nearby ground surface. This prehistoric resource has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Tuscahoma Landing

The Tuscahoma Landing tract is located in Choctaw County on the right (northwest) bank of the Tombigbee River approximately 6 km (3.7 miles) west-southwest of Butler. The tract encompasses 5.3 hectares (13 acres). No previously recorded archaeological sites are within the Tuscahoma Landing tract. This investigation recorded one archaeological site, 1CW234. In addition to the archaeological site, an Isolated find consisting of a single artifact was identified in the western portion of the tract.

A review of the files at the Alabama Archives and History in Montgomery located a NRHP Nomination Form submitted for a site called Tuscahoma Landing. The form was submitted by Mr. David Morris in 1973. Mr. Morris is listed as the Historic Survey Project Director for the Alabama-Tombigbee Rivers Regional Planning and Development Commission (Box 269, Camden, Alabama 36726). According to the nomination form, Tuscahoma Landing was the location of a temporary Choctaw camp called "Bachcha Chukka." This site was used as a river crossing and was the

location of the site where the Creek leader Pushmataha signed a treaty with the U.S. government in 1781. Later, this location was called Red Bluff, and served as a steamboat landing until the early twentieth century. Unfortunately, no map showing the location of the Tuscahoma Landing site is included with the form.

The association of the Tuscahoma Landing tract with the location of the historic site referenced by the NRHP Nomination Form is uncertain. Our investigation of the 13 acre Tuscahoma Landing tract failed to find any remains that could be linked to information recorded on the NRHP nomination form. In fact, no significant archaeological resources were identified. As a result, the association of the Tuscahoma Landing tract with the exact location of the Pushmataha treaty location and the Red Bluff steamboat landing is questionable.

Site 1CW234

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter; modern non-standing structure.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown prehistoric; unknown historic.

UTM coordinates: E395104, N3547630.

Elevation: 18 meters amsl.

Landform: Ridge.

Present Vegetation: Pines/ hardwoods.

Site Dimensions: 28 by 20 meters.

NRHP Eligibility: Ineligible.

Site 1CW234 is situated along a ridge overlooking a low area next to the Tombigbee River, approximately 360 meters northeast of the boat ramp at Tuscahoma Landing (Figure 8). The site is comprised of a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter and a single historic artifact. The remnants of a modern feature which may be associated with a tar kiln is located approximately 20 m (65 ft) east of the site. A dirt road runs through the site. Vegetation in the area was dominated by mature pines and young hardwoods, with little understory growth. A steep slope into a ravine and a low drainage bound the site north and south. The site measures 30 by 20 m (98 by 65 ft) and is oriented north to south.

The possible tar kiln consists of a wood frame lined with sheet metal, measuring approximately 3 by 3 meters square (10 by 10 ft). What appears to be tar slag was observed within and adjacent to the kiln feature. This feature appears to be modern.

Thirteen shovel tests were excavated in the site vicinity. Cultural materials recovered from three of the shovel tests consist of four prehistoric artifacts and one historic artifact. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the three positive shovel tests include two Tallahatta quartzite flake fragments, one Tallahatta quartzite biface, and one plain rim sherd with coarse sand temper. The historic artifact is a single piece of unidentified metal. Soils encountered consisted of brown sandy loam overlaying orange sandy clay at 10 to 25 cm (4 to 10 inches) below the ground surface. The soil profiles from these shovel tests indicate that the site has a shallow A horizon and is severely disturbed.

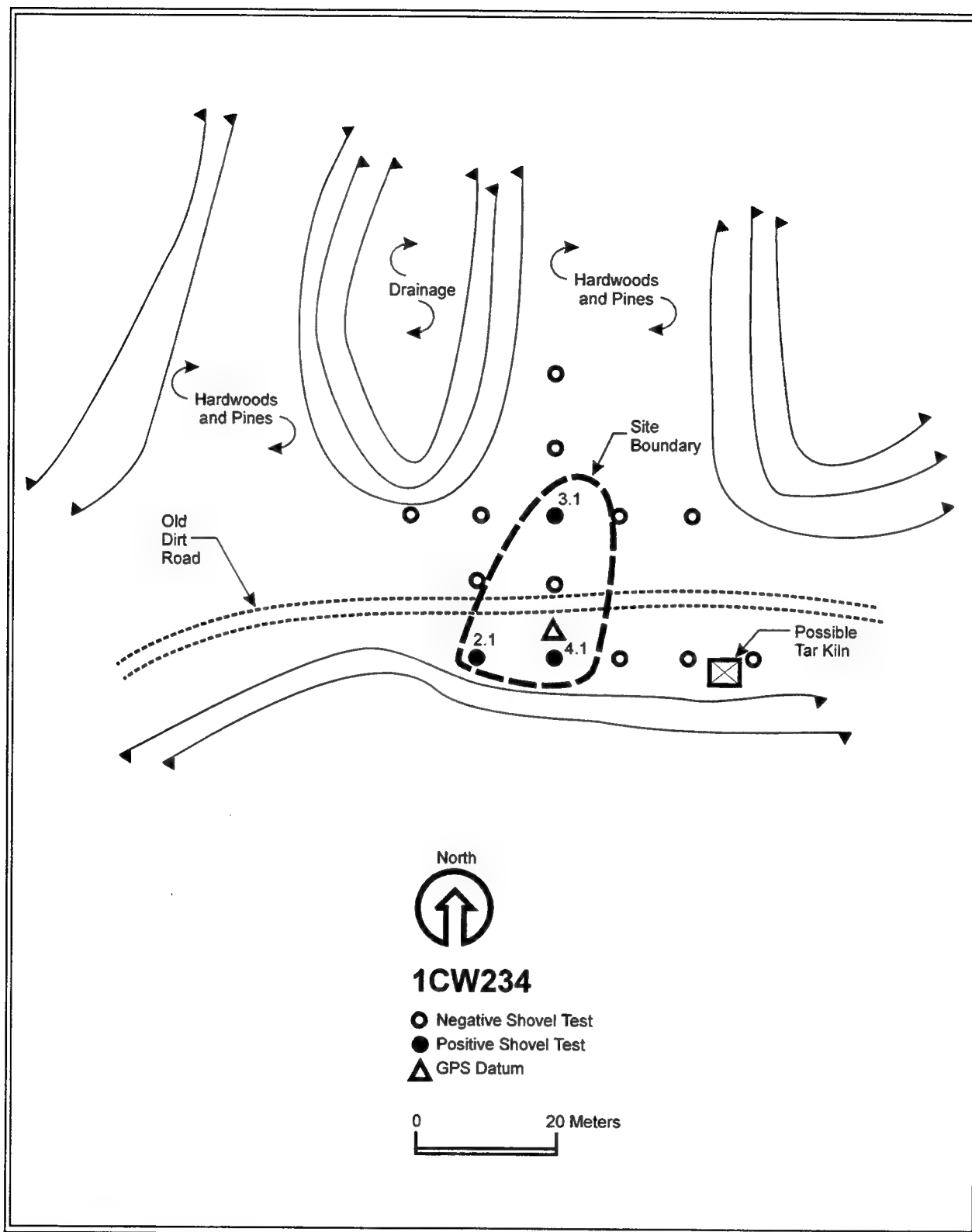


Figure 8. Plan diagram of 1CW234.

Site 1CW234 is associated with a light scatter of prehistoric artifacts and an isolated historic artifact. The artifact density for the prehistoric component is low, and none of the artifacts are diagnostic of a specific period or phase. The site is severely disturbed and lacks any significant or undisturbed cultural deposits. Site 1CW234 has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the site.

Isolated Finds. A single Isolated Find (Isolate 1) consisting of one Tallahatta quartzite flakes was identified at Tuscahoma Landing. One flake was recovered from the ground surface at the extreme western end of the tract. This prehistoric resource has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Lock Number Two

The Lock Number Two tract is located on both banks of the Tombigbee River approximately 5.5 km (3.4 miles) southeast of Pennington and 1.5 km (0.9 miles) upstream from the confluence of Tuckabum Creek and the Tombigbee River. The tract encompasses approximately 20.3 hectares (50 acres), evenly divided on both banks of the river. A small creek, Lumdrums Creek, divides the portion of the tract on the left (east) bank. No previously recorded archaeological sites are within the Lock Number Two tract. However, this investigation recorded one previously unidentified site (1CW235) and two isolated finds (Isolates 2 and 3) on the portion of the tract on the right (west) bank of the river; no sites were identified on the left (east) bank.

Site 1CW235

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter.	Landform: River bluff.
Cultural Affiliation: Early Archaic; Woodland/Gulf Formational.	Present Vegetation: Grass.
UTM coordinates: E404457, N3559388.	Site Dimensions: 60 by 45 meters.
Elevation: 18 meters amsl.	NRHP Eligibility: Potentially eligible.

Site 1CW235 is located on the right (west) side of the Tombigbee River in the southwest portion of the Lock Number Two picnic area. The site is in a grassy area west of a small, oval shaped rise, approximately 90 meters (300 feet) west of the Tombigbee River (Figure 9). The rise appears to be fill, probably associated with the construction of Lock Number Two and the site appears to extend beneath the fill. Site 1CW235 is a prehistoric site composed of surface and subsurface artifacts covering a 50 by 60 meter (164 by 197 ft) area, generally oriented north to south.

The site is bounded on the west by a gentle slope down to the project boundary, and on the east by an oval shaped mound; a dirt road is located at the base of the mound. Northern, southern,

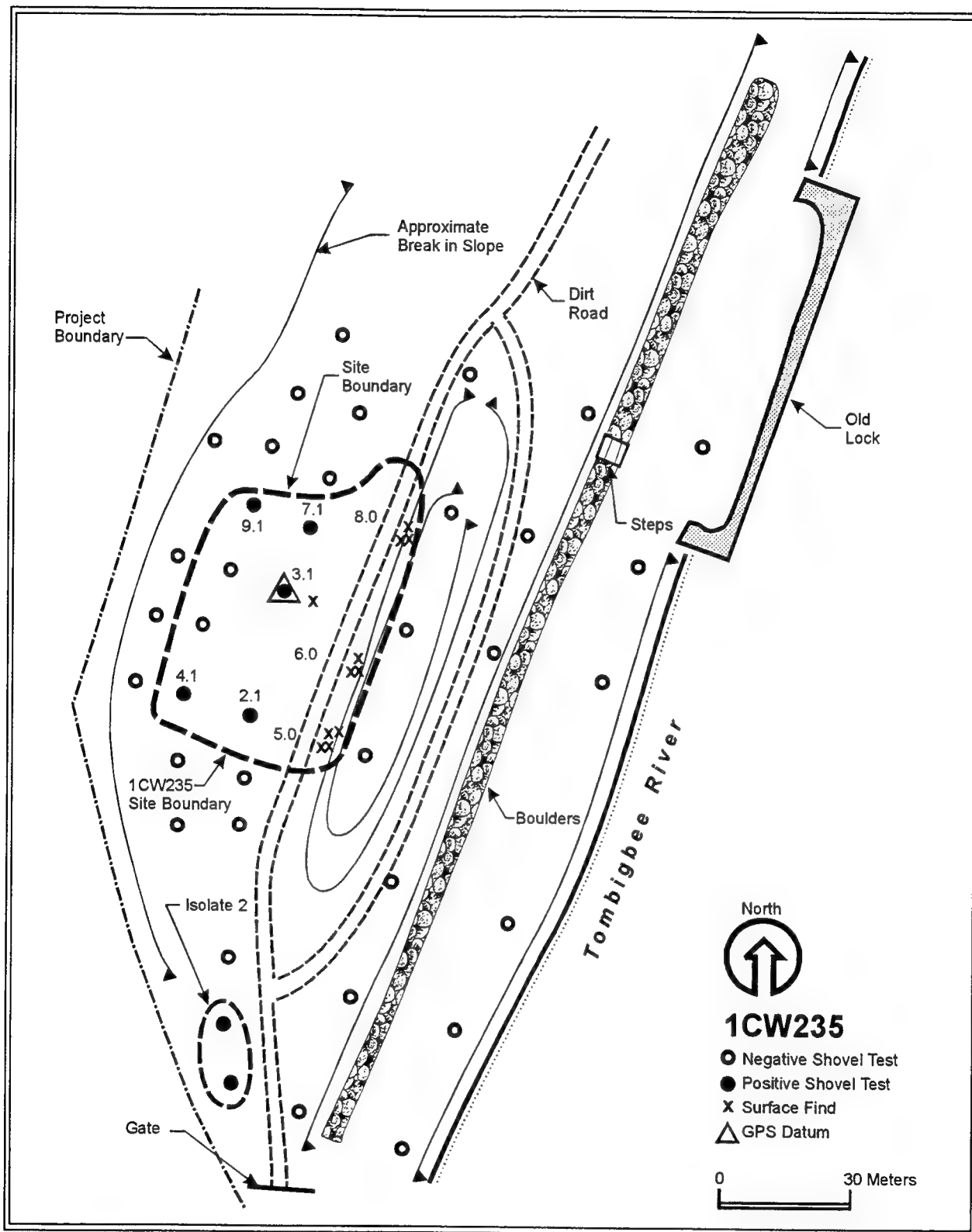


Figure 9. Plan diagram of 1CW235.

and western boundaries were established by the absence of artifacts in shovel tests and on the surface. Soils at the site indicate that it has been disturbed by construction. A portion of the site appears to extend beneath imported fill dirt. Three shovel tests excavated along the north/south axis of the mound contained charcoal and modern bottle glass (discarded), indicating that it may be fill dirt. Three shovel tests placed on the terrace between the mound and the river were negative.

Twenty-four shovel tests were excavated at 30 and 15 meter (100 and 50 foot) intervals in the site vicinity. In general, soils were composed of approximately 30 centimeters (12 inches) of mottled fill dirt, 30 centimeters (12 inches) of dark brown silt, and 30 centimeters (12 inches) of yellow brown sand. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from five shovel tests and from three surface loci. A total of 30 prehistoric artifacts were recovered, including a possible Early Archaic serrated Tallahatta quartzite projectile point tip, a Late Archaic/Early Woodland Cotaco Creek point (also of Tallahatta quartzite), and several Gulf Formational fiber tempered ceramics. Several sherds, lithics, and modern bottle glass (not collected) were found on the surface of a drainage ditch between the mound and a dirt road on the west side. Six positive shovel tests excavated on the west side of a rise contained a Tallahatta quartzite projectile point base similar to the Cotoca Creek (Late Archaic/Early Woodland) type identified by Cambron and Hulse (1975), Tallahatta quartzite flakes, two Tallahatta quartzite bifaces, and plain sand tempered body and rim sherds.

Shovel tests revealed several modern soil disturbances including an iron utility pipe encountered at 50 centimeters (20 inches) below surface; a 1984 quarter found at 50 centimeters (20 inches) below surface; and a plastic utility pipe encountered at 20 centimeters (8 inches) below surface. It appears that the area has been landscaped with imported fill dirt, probably in association with construction of Lock Number Two. Examination of the drainage ditch between the dirt road and the mound showed vivid mottling, clay intrusions, and the presence of modern bottle glass. These characteristics were also noted in several shovel tests within the site boundaries.

Site 1CW235 contains diagnostic artifacts from the Gulf Formational Stage and possibly Early Archaic and Late Archaic/Early Woodland Periods. Artifact densities from shovel tests are moderate to high (Provenience 2.1 had 10 quartzite artifacts). Shovel tests revealed a fill level that may cover undisturbed deposits. Site 1CW235 has good potential to contain additional information about prehistoric occupation of the lower Tombigbee River. Site 1CW235 is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP

Additional work is need at 1CW235 to determine if intact deposits are present beneath the dirt fill. The fill cap at present serves as a buffer and may provide a protective cover over the site. If additional construction or improvements are planned, then additional evaluation is recommended.

Isolated Finds. Two Isolated Finds (Isolates 2 and 3) were identified at the Lock Number Two tract. Isolate 2 consists of three prehistoric artifacts (Tallahatta quartzite flakes) collected from two shovel tests approximately 40 m (130 ft) east 1CW235. Additional shovel tests in the area failed to recover additional artifacts. Isolate 2 has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Isolate 3 consists of two prehistoric artifacts (two pottery fragments) collected from the ground surface near the northern end of the tract. Shovel tests in the vicinity of the surface finds failed to recover additional artifacts. One of the sherds is a plain rim with fine/medium sand temper and the other is a plain body sherd with grog. Isolate 3 has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Lenoir Landing

The Lenoir Landing tract is located on the right (west) bank of the Tombigbee River approximately 2.5 km (1.6 miles) east of the community of Womack Hill, at the confluence of Tallawampa Creek and the Tombigbee River. The tract encompasses approximately 26.9 hectares (66.5 acres). One previously recorded archaeological site (1CW203) is located within the Lenoir Landing tract. In addition, a previously unrecorded site (1CW240) was also recorded in this tract.

Lenoir Landing is named after a local family and served as a riverboat landing during the nineteenth century. Lenoir Landing served as a river port for Womack Hill during this time, serving as a landing for boats carrying passengers and freight between Mobile and Demopolis.

Site 1CW203

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter and Historic ceramic and glass scatter.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown prehistoric and late nineteenth/early twentieth century.

UTM coordinates: E390303, N3524738. and E390272, N3524600. (2 loci)

Elevation: 12 meters amsl.

Landform: River bluff.

Present Vegetation: Mixed pines/hardwoods.

Site Dimensions: 250 by 60 meters.

NRHP Eligibility: Ineligible.

Site 1CW203 is a previously recorded site located on the right (west) bank of the Tombigbee River along the eastern border of the Lenoir Landing project area. The site is on a bluff at the confluence of Tallawampa Creek and the river (Figure 10). According to the site form, it is a small prehistoric lithic scatter covering a 15 by 15 m (50 by 50 ft) area. Vegetation at the site consists of mature pines and hardwoods. Four concrete structural supports from site 1CW240 are located approximately 30 meters (100 feet) north.

Site 1CW203, also called the McClamore 4 site, was originally recorded in 1986 by Caleb Curren based on information from a local informant (Jack McClamore). Curren and Lloyd (1987) identify the site as a large Archaic/Woodland period village site with subsurface features and intact midden deposits. Curren and Lloyd (1987:69) suggest that 1CW203 is eligible for the NRHP. However, no artifact collection was made and it is unclear whether Curren and Lloyd actually visited the site, especially considering the results the current survey.

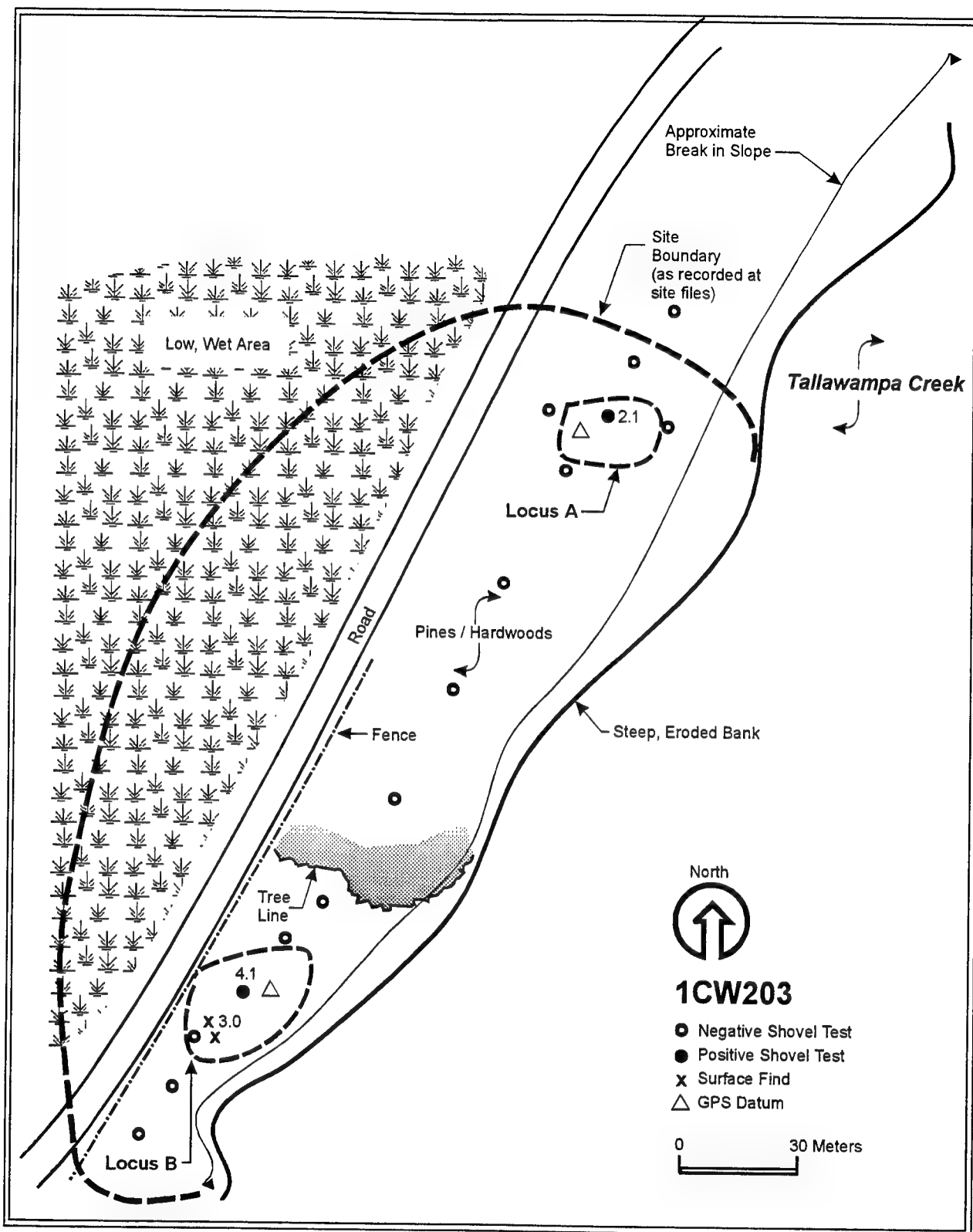


Figure 10. Plan diagram of 1CW203.

Initial transect coverage resulted in the identification of two widely separated artifact loci. Both loci fall within the boundaries of 1CW203 as recorded on the 1971 (photo revised 1981) USGS *Coffeeville Lock and Dam* topographic quadrangle; the two loci are located at the extreme northern and southern ends of the site. However, neither locus was associated with feature or midden deposits.

The northern locus was initially identified when six Tallahatta quartzite flakes and flake fragments were recovered from a shovel test. The artifacts were recovered from a light brown silty loam at a depth of 50-100 cm (20-40 inches). Six shovel tests excavated around the positive shovel test (Provenience 2.1) failed to recover additional artifacts. No artifacts were noted during a visual examination of the exposed bank on the bluff edge.

The southern locus is on a narrow strip of land between the river and a paved access road, approximately 5 meters (16 feet) west of the Tombigbee River. This locus is associated with a historic component. Artifacts were first noted in a shovel test (Provenience 4.1), but several additional artifacts were collected from the ground surface near the shovel test. Artifacts from the shovel test include one Tallahatta quartzite flake and three pieces of clear bottle glass. Artifacts from the ground surface include one piece of green bottle glass and a stoneware sherd (from either a ginger beer bottle or ink bottle).

Soils varied at the southern locus, composed of approximately 70 centimeters (28 inches) of gray/brown clayey loam above tan clay in the original shovel test. Shovel tests 15 meters (50 feet) north and south revealed 30 centimeters (12 inches) of disturbed, mottled brown clayey loam, 30 centimeters (12 inches) of brown/yellow clayey loam, and 30 centimeters (12 inches) of orange/brown clay at the bottom. Visual examination of the bluff edge showed signs of extreme erosion.

Our investigation failed to find prehistoric archaeological remains similar to those indicated by Curren and Lloyd (1987). Two loci were identified within the designated boundaries of 1CW203, but both were associated with low artifact densities. Additionally, the prehistoric materials did not include diagnostic materials, preserved organics (i.e., bone or charcoal), or evidence of intact middens or features. Similarly, the historic component was only associated with a light artifact scatter and no evidence of intact archaeological remains. Site 1CW203 has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP; no further work is recommended at this location.

Site 1CW240

Site Type: Historic structural remains.
Cultural Affiliation: Early twentieth century.
UTM coordinates: E390333, N3524821
Elevation: 15 meters amsl.
Landform: Ridge.

Present Vegetation: Mixed pines/hardwoods.
Site Dimensions: 100 by 60 meters.
NRHP Eligibility: Potentially eligible.

Site 1CW240 is located on the right (west) bank of the Tombigbee River, immediately south of the Tallawampa Creek and Tombigbee River confluence (Figure 11). This area has numerous structural support bases scattered over an area measuring approximately 100 by 60 meter (328 by 197 foot). Vegetation at the site consists of mature pines and hardwoods.

Site 1CW240 is characterized by groups of plainly visible concrete structure supports. The majority of these supports are short (approximately 35 centimeters [14 inches] high), square (40 by 40 centimeters [16 by 16 inches]), and truncated, with a steel rod protruding from the top of each. They are arranged in square groups and were probably supports for one large building or a group of smaller buildings. Other features at the site include: a concrete-lined pit measuring 1 meter (3 feet) deep and 3 by 2 meters (3 by 6 feet) in area; a concrete pad measuring 11 by 8 meters (36 by 26 feet); an earthen mound 2 meters (6 feet) high and 5 by 5 meters (16 by 16 feet) square surrounded by concrete supports; and two rectangular concrete blocks separated by a passage way.

Shovel tests were excavated every 30 meters (100 feet) in a straight line across the site. Artifacts noted in the field included modern whiteware, window glass, and brick and mortar fragments; none were collected. No building materials (i.e., lumber, corrugated sheet metal, brick piles) were identified in shovel tests or on the surface.

Site 1CW240 appears to be the remains of a several large buildings, possibly associated with a saw mill or lumber yard. A 1921 Choctaw County soil map (USDA 1921) shows three structures located at Lenoir Landing (then called "Lenora Landing") but it does not indicate the function of any of the structures. It is known that there was a large warehouse located at Lenoir Landing during the steamboat days of the early to middle 1800s. At that time, the landing served as a major port for riverboats that made regular trips to and from Mobile. However, the concrete supports do not appear to date before the early twentieth century. Artifacts noted at the site do not support an early to mid nineteenth association, nor do they provide additional information about the site's function.

In summary, survey level background research did not identify the exact age or purpose of site 1CW240. However, the condition and number of structural features indicate labor intensive work was conducted to erect structures of which only a remnant remains. Additionally, it is probable that economic activities conducted here had the potential to provide at least limited stimulus to the local economy. Based on these considerations, site 1CW240 is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Additional work at 1CW240 should emphasize detailed background research. A partial chain of title search should provide some details about the site. Archival research may also provide details about activities conducted at the site and place them within the context of development of the local economy and historic use of the Tombigbee River. Furthermore, background research may provide maps (such as Sanborn Insurance maps) and possibly even photographs of the site. Research should also include oral history interviews with knowledgeable individuals. Additional field investigations at the site should emphasize detailed mapping using a transit and medium format photographic documentation.

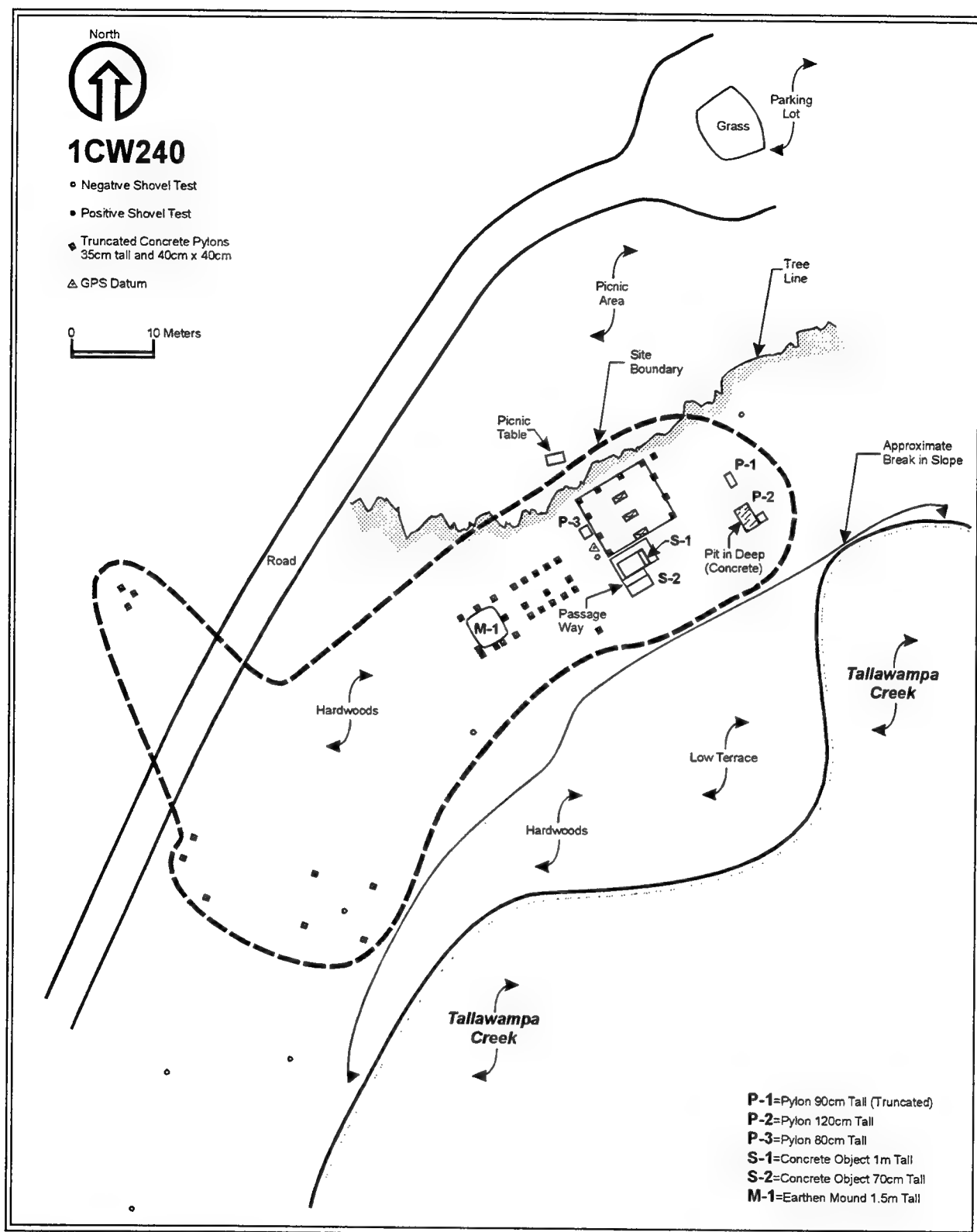


Figure 11. Plan diagram of 1CW240.

McCarty's Landing

The McCarty's Landing tract is located in Choctaw County on the right (west) bank of the Tombigbee River approximately 3.2 km (2 miles) southeast of the community of Ararat. The tract encompasses approximately 10 hectares (25 acres). No previously recorded archaeological sites are located in the McCarty's Landing tract. However, four previously unrecorded sites (1CW236-1CW239) were recorded in the tract during this investigation.

Early twentieth century soil survey maps of Choctaw (USDA 1921) and Clarke Counties (USDA 1912) show McCarty's Landing as McCarty's Ferry. The road leading to and away from the ferry crossing connects Ararat in Choctaw County with Woodbluff in Clarke County.

Site 1CW236

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter, Historic artifacts scatter.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown prehistoric.

UTM coordinates: E393820, N3535290

Elevation: 24 meters amsl.

Landform: Ridge crest.

Present Vegetation: Hardwoods.

Site Dimensions: 70 by 50 meters.

NRHP Eligibility: Ineligible.

Site 1CW236 is located on the west side of the Tombigbee River in the southwest portion of the McCarty's Landing public use area. The site is on a ridge nose approximately 77 meters (250 feet) west of the Tombigbee River (Figure 12). Site 1CW236 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic artifact scatter subsurface artifacts covering a 70 by 50 m (230 by 164 ft) area. The landform defines the site except on the west and southwest side of the project area where a power station/radio tower, a modern concrete foundation, and a gravel road's construction have heavily disturbed the site. North and west of the site is a dirt road and a deep drainage ditch. East and south of the site is a steep slope along the Tombigbee River. Vegetation in the area consists of mature hardwood trees.

Surface visibility at 1CW236 was poor. Fifty-one shovel tests were excavated at 5 m (16 ft) intervals in the site vicinity; 18 yielded artifacts (n=50). Soils encountered consisted of gray brown sandy loam, 0 to 25 cm below the surface (0 to 10 inches) above orange clay subsoil. All artifacts were recovered between 10 and 30 cm below the ground surface (cmbs).

Prehistoric artifacts (n=40) consist of four prehistoric sherds (one fine incised body sherd, one plain rim sherd, one plain body sherd, and one residual sherd; all sherds have fine/medium sand temper) and 36 lithic artifacts (one Tallahatta quartzite core fragment, one Tallahatta quartzite shatter, 21 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragments, two Tallahatta quartzite bifaces, nine Tallahatta quartzite flakes, one chert flake fragment, and one chert biface fragment).

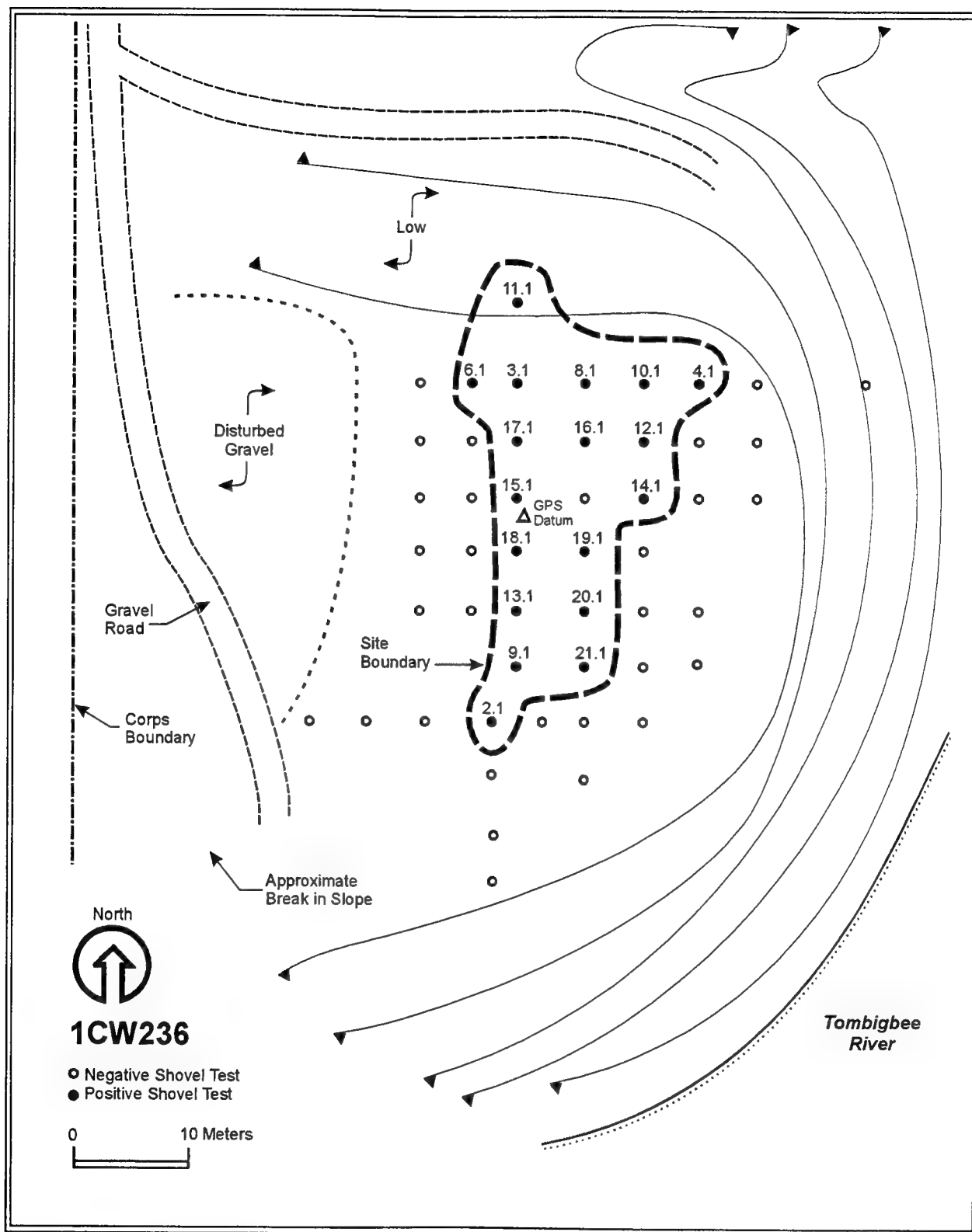


Figure 12. Plan diagram of 1CW236.

Historic artifacts (n=9) include: two undecorated creamware fragments, one gray salt glazed stoneware fragment with an Albany slipped interior, one undecorated ironstone fragment, one piece of clear bottle glass, one light bulb glass fragment, one amber bottle glass fragment, one piece of olive green bottle glass, and one unidentifiable iron fragment. A single piece of shell was identified, but we could not determine if it had a historic or prehistoric association.

Site 1CW236 is located on an eroded ridge top with shallow soils and little potential for intact cultural deposits. This site has moderate artifact density and no prehistoric diagnostic artifacts were encountered; thus this site has an unknown aboriginal component. The historic artifacts indicate an early nineteenth century and twentieth century association, but no evidence of structural remains or intact deposits were encountered. This site has little potential to add new or significant information about the prehistory or history of the region. Based on these considerations 1CW236 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

Site 1CW237

Site Type: Prehistoric quarry site and isolated historic ceramic.
Cultural Affiliation: Unknown prehistoric.
UTM coordinates: E393916, N3535336.
Elevation: 12 meters amsl.

Landform: Ridge.
Present Vegetation: Pines/ hardwoods.
Site Dimensions: 40 by 40 meters.
NRHP Eligibility: Potentially eligible.

Site 1CW237 is located on a ridge overlooking the Tombigbee River in the southwest portion of the McCarty's Landing recreation area (Figure 13). The site is comprised of surface and subsurface lithic scatter and a single historic ceramic. Vegetation in the area is dominated by mature pines and young hardwoods, with a moderate amount of undergrowth. The site measures 40 by 40 meters and is oriented northeast to southwest.

The site is bounded on the south by a large drainage and on the east by an eroded slope along the Tombigbee River. Forty shovel tests were excavated in the site vicinity, seven of which yielded artifacts. Numerous shovel tests, including at least two of the positive shovel tests, were excavated within disturbed contexts. Soils encountered consisted of brown sandy loam overlaying orange sandy clay at 10 to 20 centimeters below surface. Soils within the disturbed area consisted of brown sandy loam overlaying mottled compacted sandy clay fill.

Artifacts recovered include 25 prehistoric artifacts and an isolated historic whiteware sherd. The prehistoric artifacts are all Tallahatta quartzite and include one biface fragment, nine flakes, ten flake fragments, three bifacial cores, and one piece of shatter. Artifact densities per shovel test range from low to relatively high. One artifact was recovered from Provenience 4.1, but seven artifacts were recovered from Provenience 2.1 and eight lithic artifacts were recovered from Provenience 3.1.

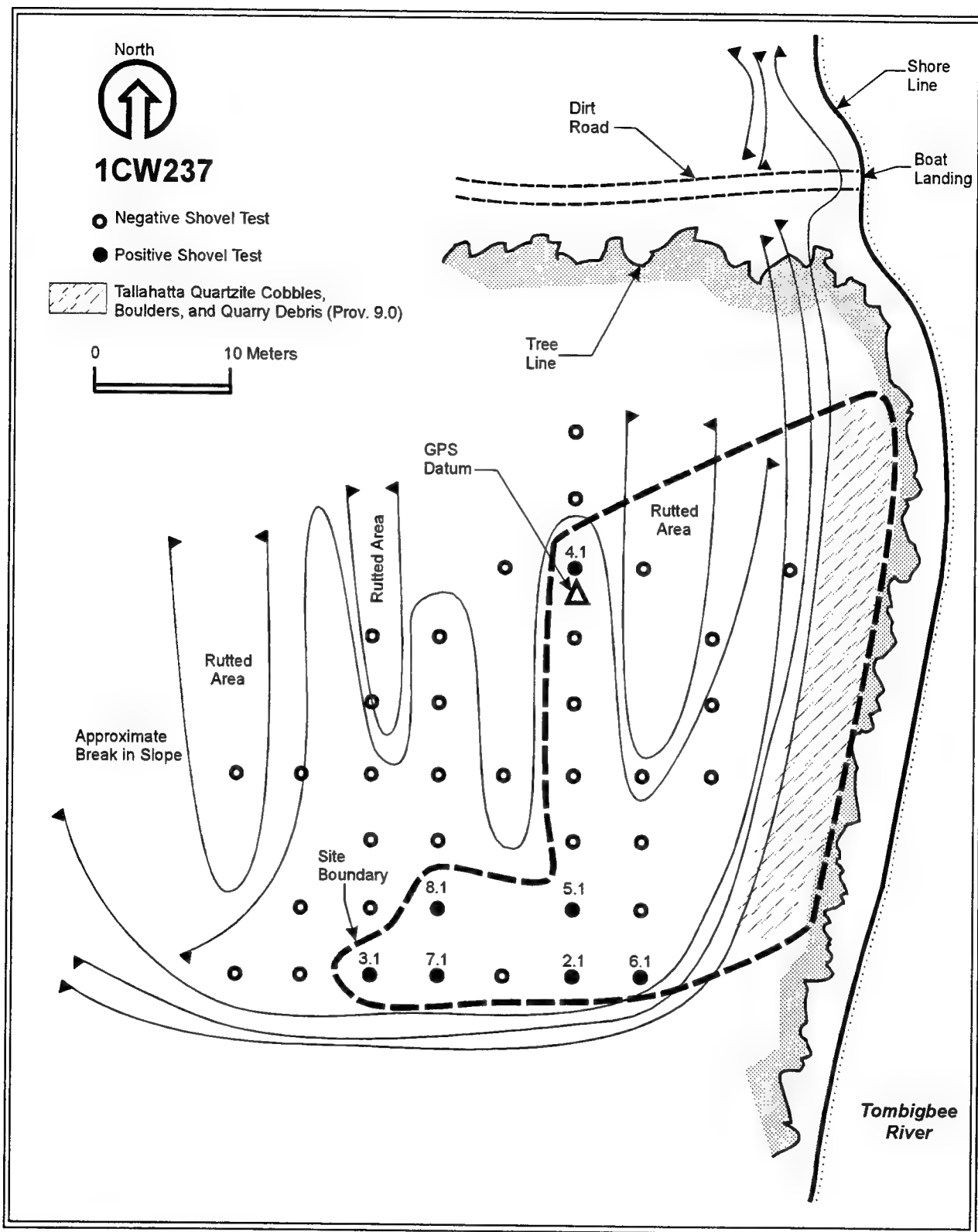


Figure 13. Plan diagram of 1CW237.

Visual examination of the eroded bluff along the southeast boundary of the site (along the lake margin) identified outcrops of siltstone and Tallahatta quartzite boulders. The siltstone is relatively soft and unsuitable for flaking into stone tools. Pieces of quartzite were visible along the eroding bluff (including two cores) that were undoubtedly associated with quarry related activities.

Site 1CW237 is a prehistoric lithic scatter associated with a natural outcrop of Tallahatta quartzite. This association, and the recovery of several cores and a biface fragment indicate the use of the site as a quarry for a desirable raw material. Although areas of disturbance were noted at the site, there is potential for the presence of undisturbed deposits and the recovery of information related to lithic procurement strategies. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, but this could be due to the limited work conducted at the site during the survey. Tallahatta quartzite is a high quality lithic material found at sites across Alabama, well beyond its area of natural occurrence. Additional work at 1CW237 may help determine the role of a possible quarry site within a larger regional context, especially if diagnostic artifacts are recovered. Based on these considerations, 1CW237 is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. Due to continuing erosion at the site, further evaluation is recommended to provide a definitive NRHP eligibility assessment of 1CW237.

Site 1CW238

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter.
Cultural Affiliation: Unknown prehistoric.
UTM coordinates: E393773, N3535532.
Elevation: 18 meters amsl.
Landform: Slope.

Present Vegetation: Planted pines.
Site Dimensions: 50 by 35 meters.
NRHP Eligibility: Ineligible.

Site 1CW238 is located on the west side of the Tombigbee River in the northwest portion of the McCarty's Landing project area. The site is on a gently sloping landform on the north side of a paved access road (Figure 14). It is a prehistoric lithic scatter composed of subsurface artifacts covering a 30 by 30 m (100 by 100 ft) area. The site is currently in planted pine rows. The site is bounded on the west by the project area boundary. To the east, site boundaries are formed by an intermittent stream drainage. To the south is a graded area adjacent to the access road. Twelve shovel tests were excavated at 30 and 15 meter (100 and 50 foot) intervals in the site vicinity. Soils at the site are composed of an A horizon with approximately 10 centimeters (4 inches) of mottled gray/brown clayey loam or light brown loam over orange/brown clay subsoil. Soil conditions indicate considerable erosion and disturbance from past activities (i.e., possible cultivation, logging, and pine planting).

A total of six prehistoric artifacts were recovered from four shovel tests. All artifacts were Tallahatta quartzite. Artifact types include one flake, four flake fragments, and one core fragment. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

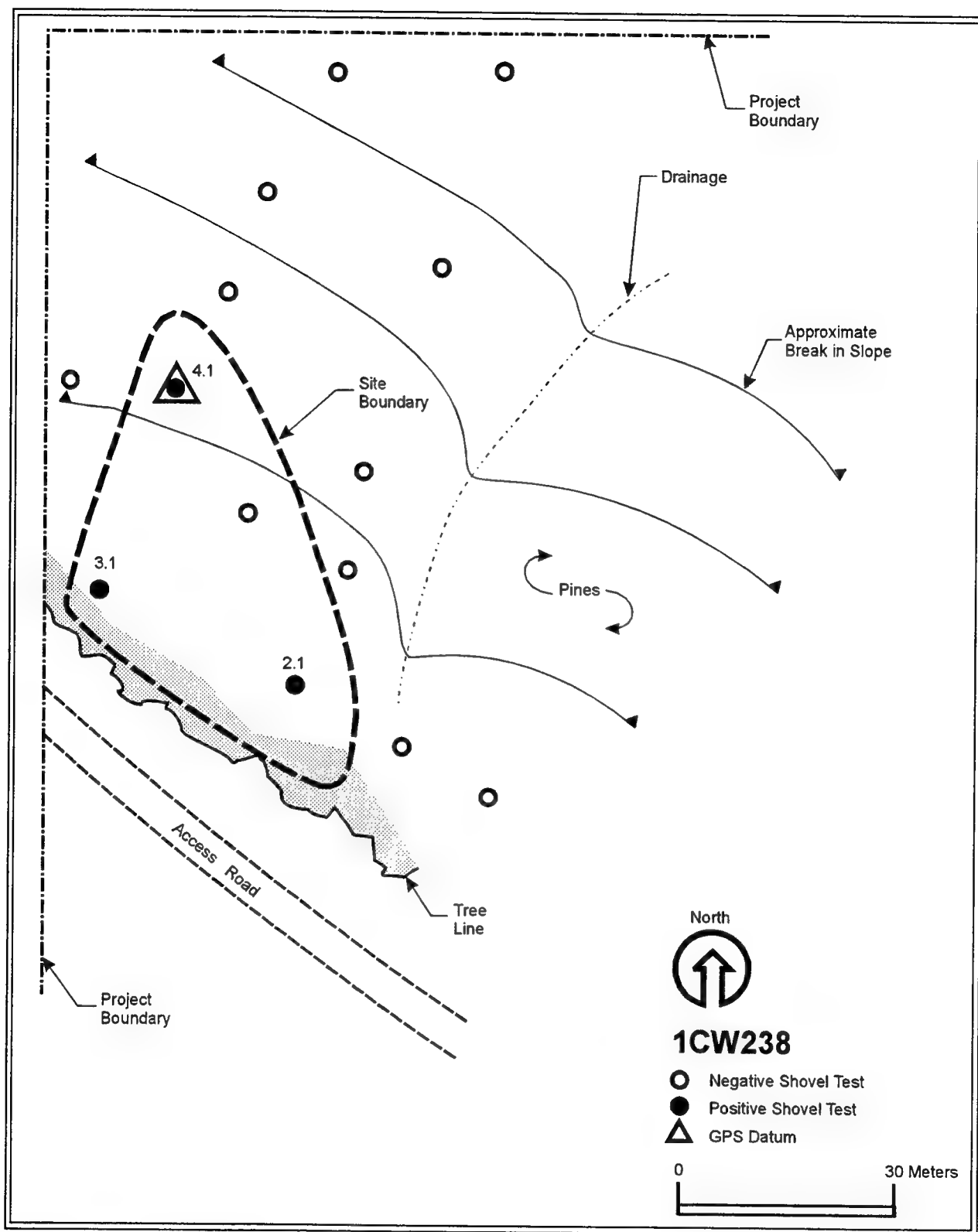


Figure 14. Plan diagram of 1CW238.

Soil conditions at 1CW238 indicate that the site has been disturbed by past landscape altering activities that have resulted in severe erosion, leaving little potential for intact cultural deposits. The artifact density at 1CW238 is low and no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Site 1CW238 is considered to have little research potential beyond the survey level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP; no additional work is recommended at the site.

Site 1CW239

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter.
Cultural Affiliation: Unknown prehistoric.
UTM coordinates: E393948, N3535488.
Elevation: 15 meters amsl.
Landform: Small rise and flood basin.

Present Vegetation: Young pines and hardwoods.
Site Dimensions: 118 by 52 meters.
NRHP Eligibility: Potentially eligible.

Site 1CW239 is located in the northeastern portion of the McCarty's Landing recreation area. The site is a dispersed lithic scatter located on a small rise and in a flood basin approximately 60 m (200 feet) north of the Tombigbee River (Figure 15). Vegetation in the area is dominated by pines and young hardwoods, with a moderate to dense amount of undergrowth. The site measures 120 by 60 m (394 by 200 ft) and is oriented east to west. An old dirt road extends into the southern portion of the site and ends at some push piles.

A large drainage bounds the site to the north. To the east, the site is bounded by a low area characterized by disturbed soils. A scatter of Tallahatta quartzite artifacts is present within this low flood area, probably washed down from the higher land form. There is another area of disturbed fill soil which forms the southeastern boundary of the site. Soils within the disturbed area consisted of dark gray mottled silty clay fill.

Twenty-five shovel tests were excavated in the site vicinity. Artifacts were collected from five shovel tests and from the general surface. All positive shovel tests were located on a small rise overlooking the drainage to the north. Soils consisted of dark brown sandy loam overlaying orange sandy clay at 20 to 40 centimeters (8 to 16 inches) below surface.

A total of 63 artifacts, all Tallahatta quartzite, were recovered from 1CW239. The collection of lithic artifacts include seven flakes, 55 flake fragments, and one bifacial core. Additional lithic debitage was noted on the ground surface but was not collected. Proveniences 2.1 and 3.1 had high artifact frequencies, with 19 and 37 artifacts, respectively.

Site 1CW239 is located on a landform with a relatively intact soil profile. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, this could be due to the limited excavations conducted at the site during the current investigation. Intact soils up to 40 cm in depth and high artifact frequencies in two shovel tests suggest potential for good site integrity and intact archaeological deposits. Additional investigations may reveal significant data about the preceramic occupation of the lower

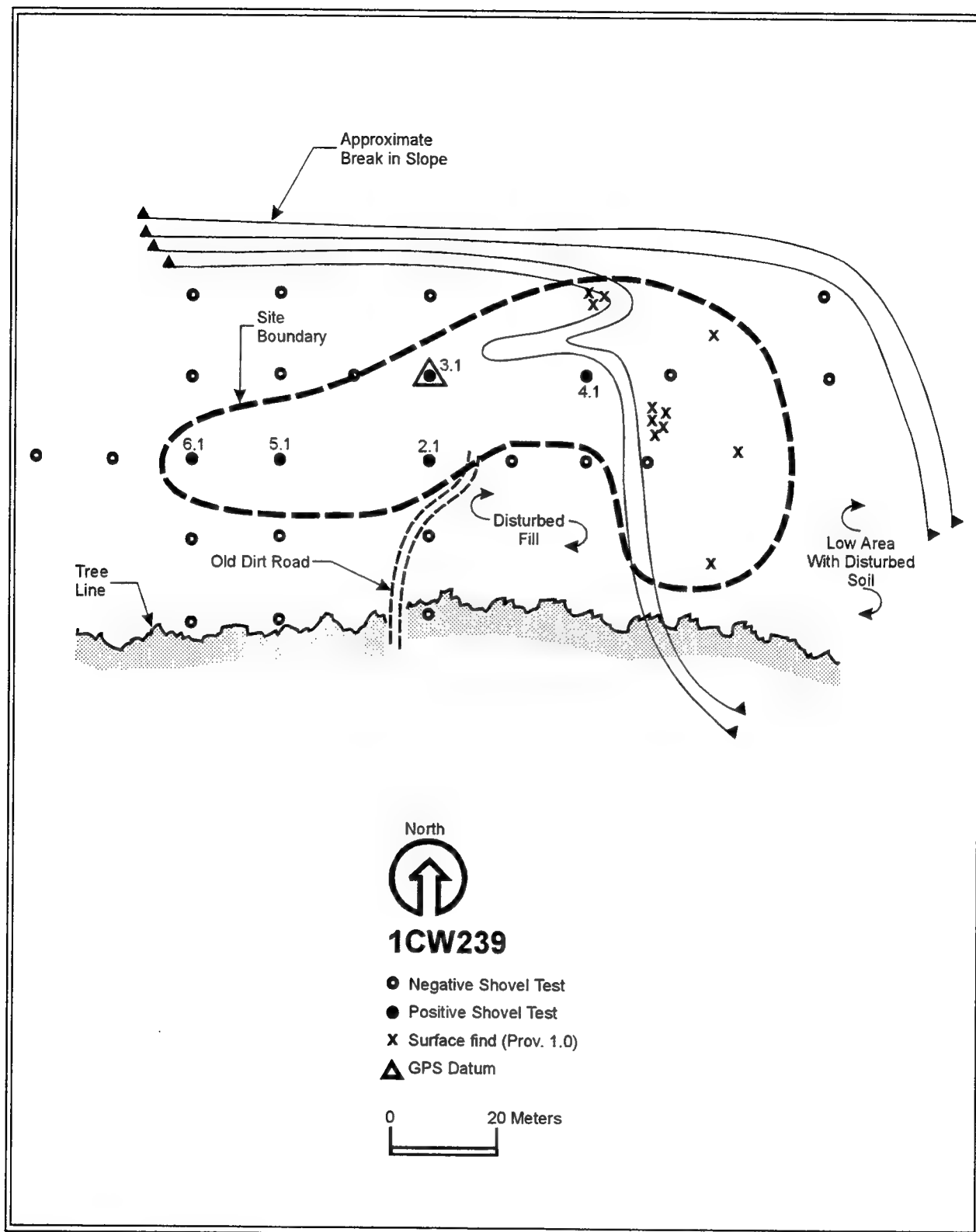


Figure 15. Plan diagram of 1CW239.

Tombigbee River valley. Based on these considerations, 1CW239 is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Ongoing erosion at site 1CW239 is adversely impacting the site. Additional field investigations are recommended to further evaluate 1CW239 and its research potential.

Woods Bluff

The Woods Bluff tract is located in Clarke County on the left (north) bank of the Tombigbee River approximately 6.4 km (4 miles) east of Campbell. The tract is named after a small community less than 0.5 km (0.3 miles) farther downstream. The tract encompasses approximately 41.7 hectares (103 acres). No previously recorded archaeological sites are located in the Woods Bluff tract. However, nine previously unrecorded sites (1CK90-1CK101) were recorded in the tract during this investigation. A single Isolated Find was also recorded in the Woods Bluff tract.

The community of Woods Bluff is located just to the east of the project tract. The 1912 soil map of Clarke County shows three structures just east of the project area; on this map, Woods Bluff is labeled "Woodbluff" (USDA 1912). The 1921 Clarke County soil map identifies Woods Bluff Landing on the opposite side of the river from the survey tract.

Site 1CK90

Site Type: Prehistoric and historic artifact scatter.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown prehistoric and late nineteenth/early twentieth century.

UTM coordinates: E399378, N3533921.

Elevation: 24 meters amsl.

Landform: Ridge nose.

Present Vegetation: Pines/ hardwoods.

Site Dimensions: 72 by 40 meters.

NRHP Eligibility: Ineligible.

Site 1CK90 is situated on a ridge nose in the Woods Bluff tract. The site is comprised of a small prehistoric lithic scatter with an historic component. Vegetation in the area consists of pines and young hardwoods, with a moderate amount of undergrowth, and a grassy field. The site is bounded on the north by a drainage and on the east by the project boundary. The site is 40 by 45 meters (131 by 148 feet) and is oriented east to west. Figure 16 shows the site layout.

Shovel tests reveal a soil profile showing an A horizon (plow zone) consisting of brown sandy loam. The plow zone consists of orange sandy clay, ranging in depth from 20 to 35 centimeters (8 to 14 inches) below surface.

Twenty shovel tests were excavated within the site area, with six of the tests yielding artifacts. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from all six shovel tests, and include 13 Tallahatta

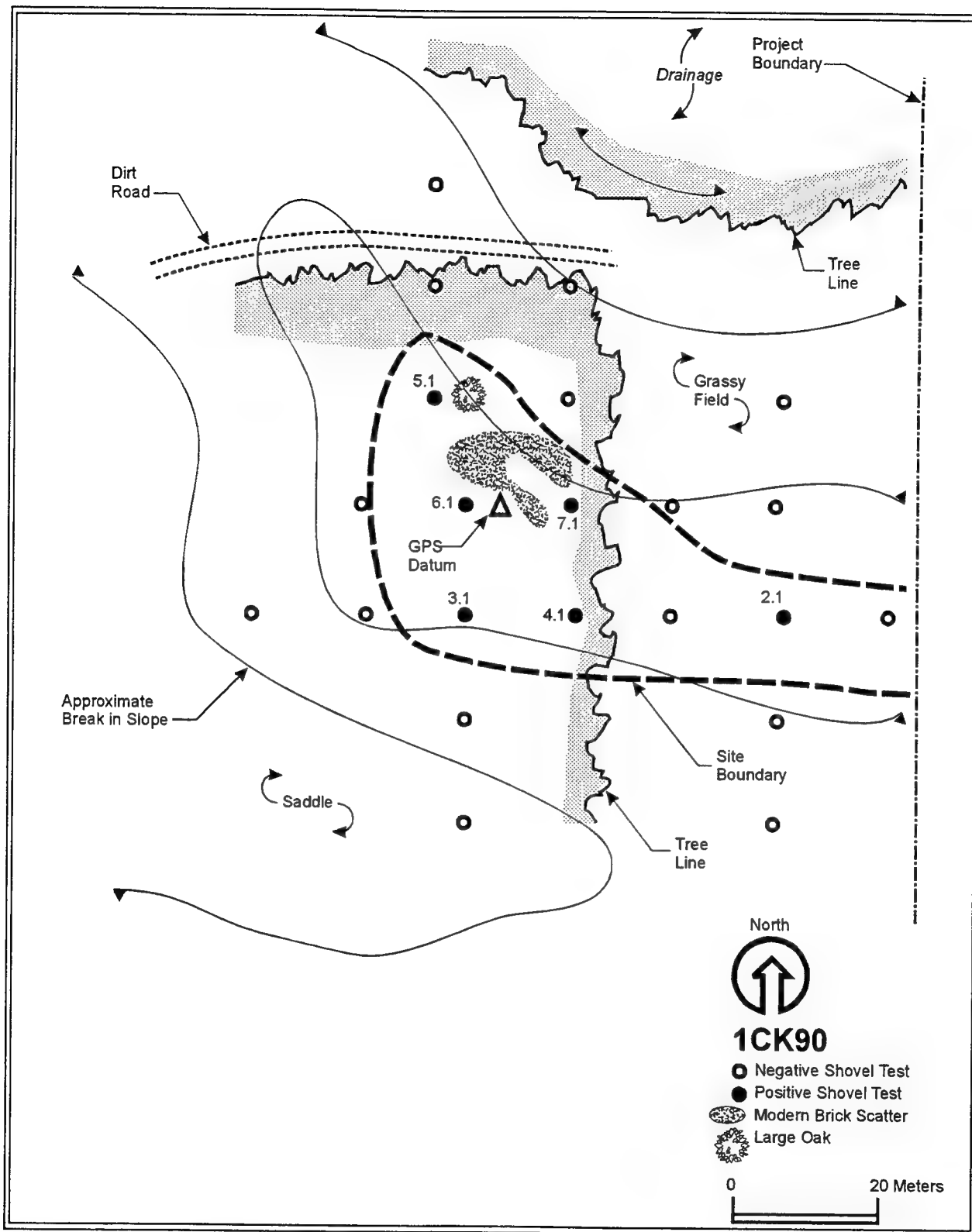


Figure 16. Plan diagram of 1CK90.

quartzite artifacts (one piece of shatter, three flakes, and nine flake fragments) and one residual ceramic.

A historic component is also identified at 1CK90. A scatter of modern brick and roofing tin are present just inside the tree line in the north-central portion of the site. Historic artifacts were recovered from two shovel tests and include one ironstone ceramic fragment, two pieces of clear bottle glass, and two wire nails.

Shovel tests at 1CK90 identified disturbed shallow plowzone soils with little potential for intact cultural deposits. The site has a low artifact density and no diagnostic artifacts. The historic component is extremely disturbed and there are no intact structural remains associated with the brick and tin scatter. Site 1CK90 has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP; no further work is recommended at this site.

Site 1CK91

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter.
Cultural Affiliation: Mississippian.
UTM coordinates: E399316, N3533812.
Elevation: 21 meters amsl.
Landform: Ridge top.

Present Vegetation: Hardwoods.
Site Dimensions: 50 by 30 meters.
NRHP Eligibility: Potentially eligible.

Site 1CK91 is located in the southeastern portion of the Woods Bluff tract on a narrow ridge top located approximately 60 meters (200 feet) from the river (Figure 17). Site 1CK91 is a prehistoric scatter composed of subsurface artifacts covering a 50 by 30 meter (164 by 100 foot) area. The site is bounded on the south by a steep slope down to a low area, and on the north and west by a gentle slope down to a seasonal drainage (Big Slough Creek). Vegetation at the site is composed of large hardwoods.

Seventeen shovel tests were excavated in the site vicinity at 10 m (30 ft) and 15 m (50 ft) intervals. Shovel test profiles revealed three distinct soil zones. The first zone (0-30 cmbs [0-12 inches]) consists of grayish brown sand. The second zone (30-40 cmbs [12-16 inches]) consists of tan sand. The third zone is subsoil and consists of orange sandy clay.

Prehistoric artifacts (n=39) were collected from eight shovel tests. All artifacts were recovered in the soil above 40 cmbs. Twenty-nine prehistoric pottery fragments were collected including: 24 residual sherds; one plain body sherd with shell temper, one eroded body sherd with shell temper; two eroded sherds with an unidentified temper (possibly shell), and one plain sherd with fine/medium sand temper. The remaining ten artifacts consist of 10 lithic artifacts, all of Tallahatta quartzite: one flake, eight Tallahatta quartzite flake fragments, and one piece of chert

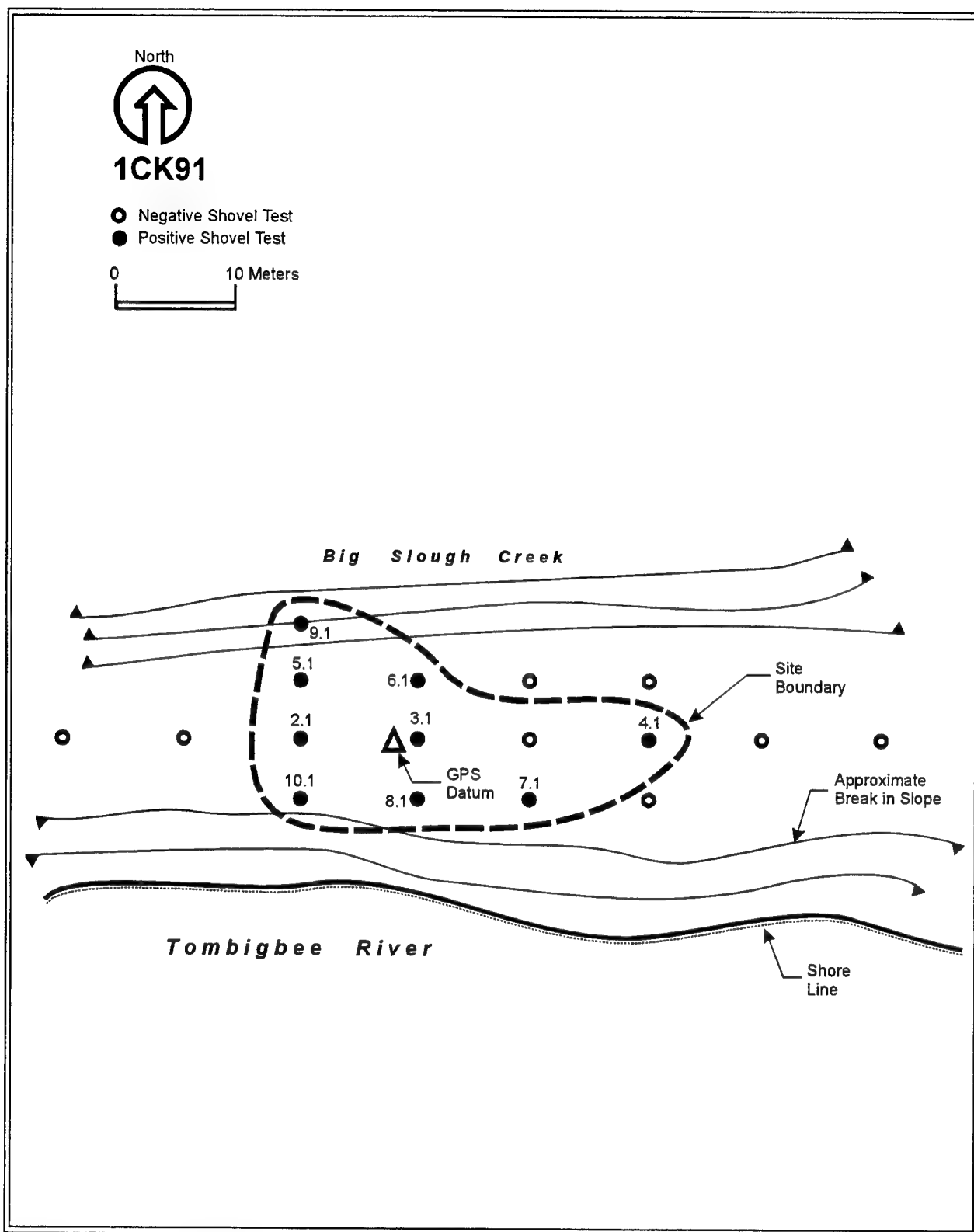


Figure 17. Plan diagram of 1CK91.

shatter. In addition to these artifacts a single fragment of charcoal (0.5 g) was recovered from Provenience 10.1.

The shell tempered sherds indicate that site 1CK91 probably represents a Mississippian occupation, possibly a small farmstead. The relatively deep undisturbed soils suggest that the site may have potential for containing intact archaeological deposits, including preserved organics (charcoal). Thus, site 1CK91 has the potential to add significant information about Mississippian period occupation on the lower Tombigbee River. Based on these considerations, 1CK91 is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. Additional work is recommended at 1CK91 to further the site's research potential. At present, the only impact to the site appears to be naturally influenced erosion.

Site 1CK92

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter.
Cultural Affiliation: Mississippian.
UTM coordinates: E398757, N3534212.
Elevation: 18 meters amsl.
Landform: Upland terrace.

Present Vegetation: Hardwoods, pasture.
Site Dimensions: 322 by 360 meters.
NRHP Eligibility: Potentially eligible.

Site 1CK92 is located along a ridgetop and its adjacent slopes in the northwest portion of the Woods Bluff project area, approximately 305 meters (1,000 feet) from the river (Figure 18). This site is a large prehistoric surface and subsurface artifact scatter covering a 240 by 300 m (787 by 985 ft) area. The site is bounded on the south by a moderate slope down to a wetland area, and on the west and north by the project boundary; the site extends westward beyond the project boundary. To the east, a 60 meter (200 foot) wide gap in artifacts separates it from site 1CK100. Vegetation at the site is composed of open grassland with large hardwoods on the side slopes. A dirt road runs across the middle of the site.

Soils at the site varied. On the ridgetop, the topsoil averaged about 30 centimeters (12 inches) of yellow brown sandy loam over orange clay subsoil. Artifacts were found throughout the top soil layer. Soils were much deeper in the southwest portion of the site, averaging 50 centimeters (20 inches) of reddish brown sandy loam on top of orange clay subsoil. A shell midden deposit is located at the southernmost portion of the site.

Approximately 75 shovel tests were excavated in the site vicinity at 30 m (100 ft) intervals. Artifacts were collected from 32 shovel tests. Both historic and prehistoric cultural materials were collected from 1CK92. Historic artifacts include two skeet fragments, two pieces of aqua glass, one piece of clear bottle glass, and 4.8 grams of brick.

The prehistoric component is much more prevalent than the historic component, with 177 prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifacts recovered. Seven residual sherds were collected from shovel tests, several of which have shell temper. The lithic artifact collection is dominated by Tallahatta quartzite artifacts, and include: 12 flakes, 141 flake fragments, four pieces of shatter, two biface fragments, and one large preform fragment. Other lithic materials present at 1CK92 include chert (one piece of shatter and two flake fragments), chalcedony (two flakes), milky quartz (two flakes), ferruginous sandstone (axe), and two pieces of unidentified material that may be petrified wood. Unfortunately, the lithic collection does not include diagnostic tools.

Site 1CK92 is a large site associated with both historic and prehistoric components. The historic component may date from between the late nineteenth through the mid twentieth century but does not appear to have associated contexts that could help contribute significant information about historic occupation of the region. However, the prehistoric component appears to have potential to contribute significant information about regional prehistory. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from deep soils (suggesting better preservation of buried deposits) and an area with an intact shell midden. A Mississippian component is identified based on the presence of shell tempered sherds, but a preceramic component is also suspected at the site. Artifact density is relatively moderate across the site (averaging less than 10 artifacts per shovel test) but Proveniences 22.1 and 23.1 have very high artifact counts (62 and 34, respectively); both of these shovel tests are in the midden area. The abundance of the Tallahatta quartzite artifacts and the large size of some of the specimens (greater than 9 square cm [1.4 square inches]) suggests that 1CK92 is near a quarry location and activities at the site may be related to the procurement of Tallahatta quartzite. Based on these considerations, 1CK92 is considered to have potential to contribute significant information about prehistoric occupation of the lower Tombigbee River valley and is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Site 1CK93

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter.
Cultural Affiliation: Woodland/ Mississippian.
UTM coordinates: E399015, N3533891.
Elevation: 15 meters amsl.
Landform: Ridge.

Present Vegetation: Mixed pines/ hardwoods.
Site Dimensions: 90 by 18 meters.
NRHP Eligibility: Potentially eligible.

Site 1CK93 is located in the south central portion of the Woods Bluff project area on a ridge toe located approximately 40 m (131 ft) from the Tombigbee River (Figure 19). This site is a subsurface prehistoric artifact scatter covering a 110 by 30 m (361 by 100 ft) area, bounded on the south by a steep slope down to the river, and on the west and north by a slope down to a low, swampy area. Vegetation at the site is composed of mixed pines and hardwoods.

Shovel test profiles revealed variable soils across the site area. On the eastern part of the site the topsoil consists of 17 centimeters (7 inches) of brown sandy loam overlaying 30 centimeters

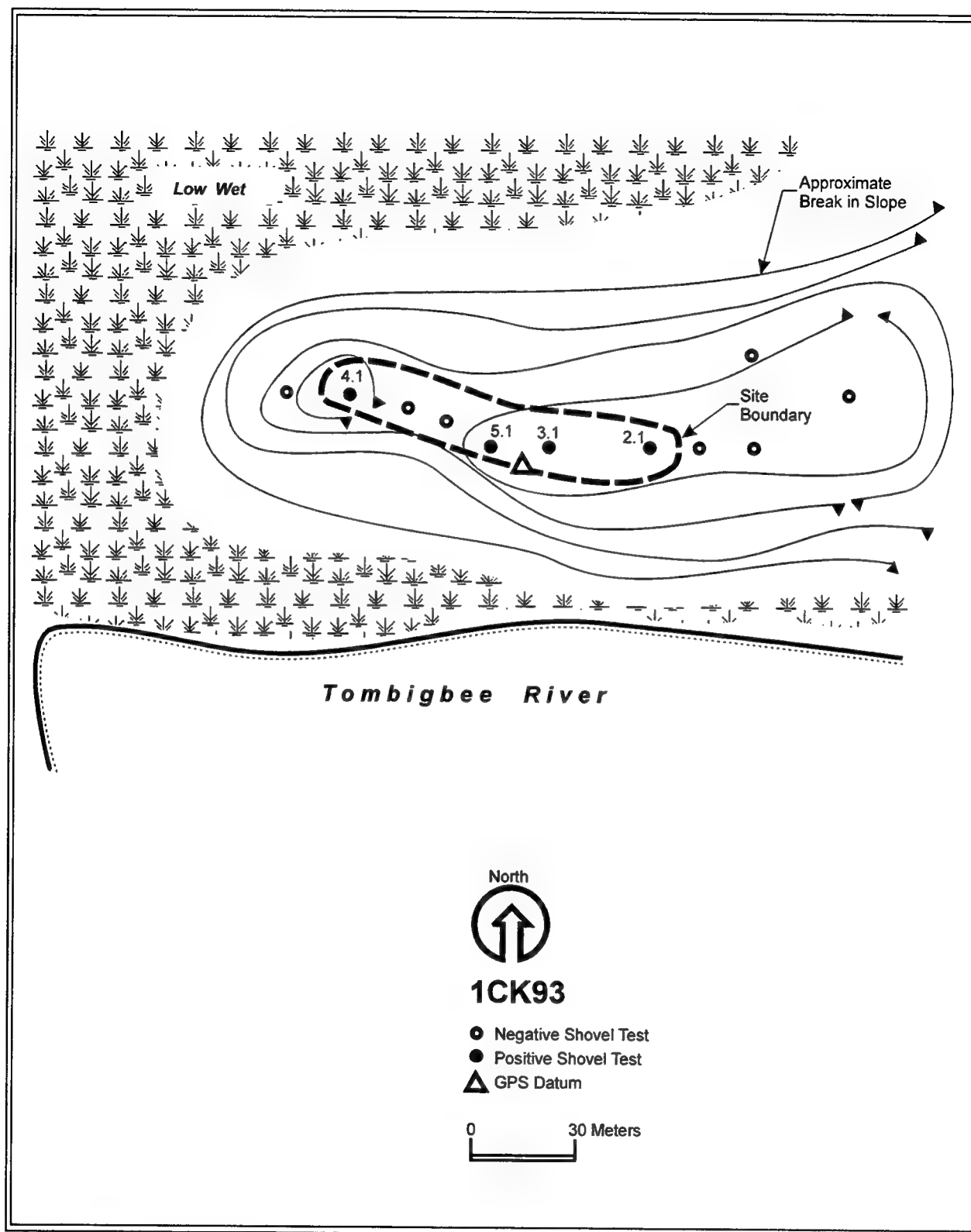


Figure 19. Plan diagram of 1CK93.

(12 inches) of tan silty sand over orange clay subsoil. On the west side of the site the topsoil consists of 50 centimeters (20 inches) of gray/brown silty sand over orange clay subsoil on the west side. Eleven shovel tests were excavated on the ridge toe, four of which contained prehistoric artifacts. In total, 104 artifacts, comprised of 73 sherds and 31 lithics, were recovered from shovel tests. The sherd collection is comprised primarily of small residual sherds (n=62). Nine shell tempered sherds (three pinched rims and six plain body sherds), one cord marked grog tempered sherds, and one plain fine/medium sand tempered sherd were also collected. Lithic artifacts include one chert flake fragment and 30 pieces of Tallahatta quartzite debitage (two pieces of shatter, eight flakes, and 20 flake fragments).

Site 1CK93 contains diagnostic artifacts including Mississippian shell tempered ceramics and a Woodland cord marked grog tempered sherd. Shovel tests revealed deep soils with the potential for intact cultural deposits. One shovel test (Provenience 3.1) had a high artifact density (71 sherds and 26 lithics). Site 1CK93 has the potential to yield significant information about Woodland and Mississippian occupation in the lower Tombigbee River valley and is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Additional work is required at 1CK93 to provide a definitive NRHP eligibility recommendation (eligible or ineligible). However, the site is not undergoing significant impacts except for the natural processes of bio- and pedoturbation. Posting signs may only attract vandals to the site area, so no work is recommended at 1CK93 unless future development threatens the site.

Site 1CK94

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter.
Cultural Affiliation: Mississippian.
UTM coordinates: E398597, N3533870.
Elevation: 12 meters amsl.
Landform: Knoll.

Present Vegetation: Mixed pines/ hardwoods.
Site Dimensions: 20 by 15 meters.
NRHP Eligibility: Potentially eligible.

Site 1CK94 is located on a low lying knoll in the southwestern corner of the Woods Bluff project area. The knoll overlooks Big Slough Creek to the west, an unnamed tributary to the north, and the Tombigbee River 250 m (820 ft) to the south (Figure 20). The site consists of a small prehistoric subsurface artifact scatter covering a 20 by 15 m (60 by 45 ft) area. Vegetation at the site is composed of mixed pines and hardwoods.

Surface visibility at the site was poor. Thirteen shovel tests were excavated at 5 m (16 ft) intervals across the knoll. The soil consisted of gray/brown silty loam 0 to 30 cm (0 to 12 inches) below the surface overlaying orange clay loam subsoil.

Nine positive shovel tests yielded 190 artifacts. Ceramic artifacts recovered include one plain body sherd with shell temper and three residual sherds. Lithic artifacts (n=186) include: 21

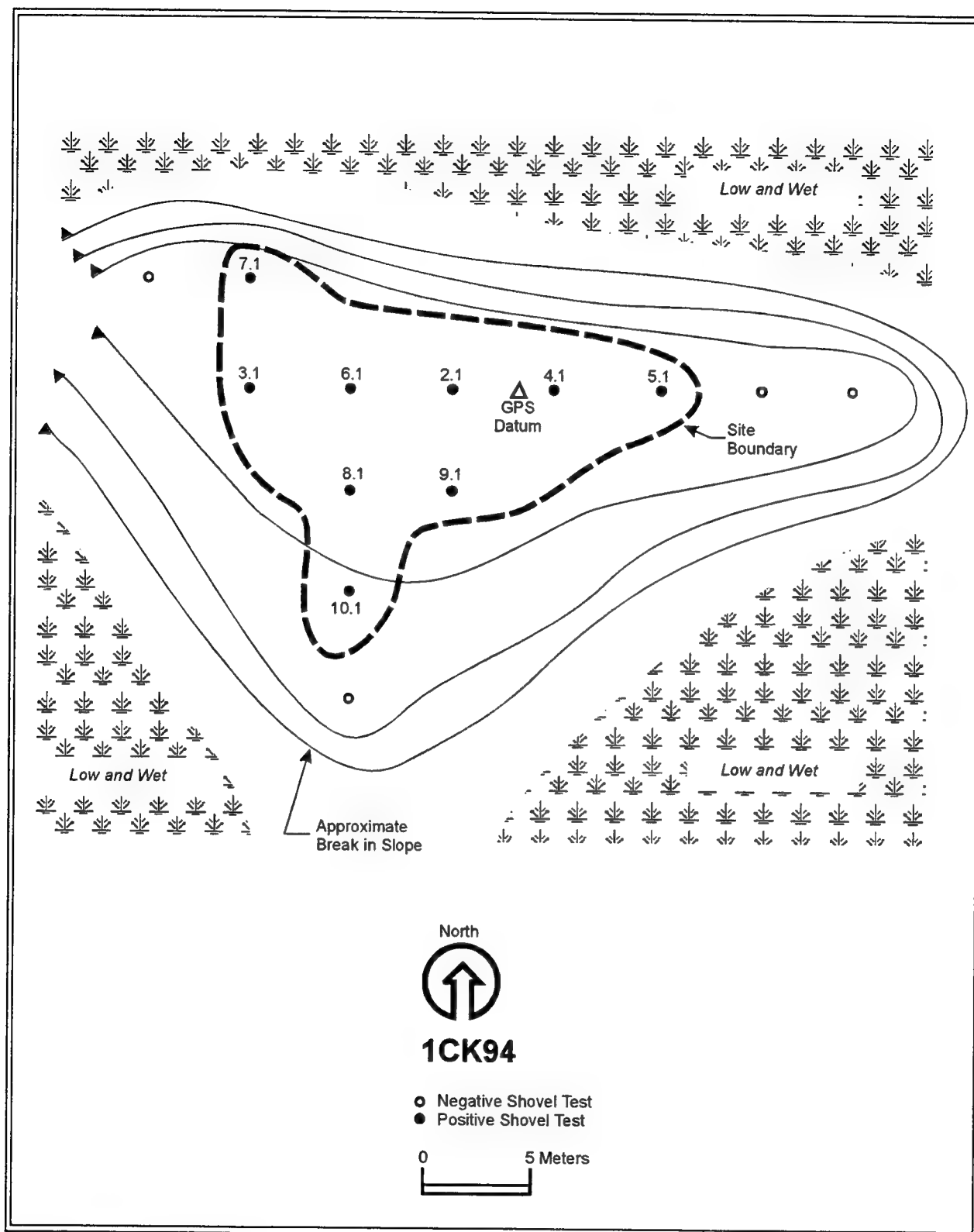


Figure 20. Plan diagram of 1CK94.

Tallahatta quartzite flakes, 148 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragments, four Tallahatta quartzite shatter, two jasper flake fragments, one chert flake fragment, one chert thinning flake, one milky quartz projectile point tip, one quartz pebble, six sandstone rocks, and one burned rock. In addition to the ceramic and lithic artifacts, a burned nut shell (0.2 g) was recovered from Provenience 6.1.

Site 1CK94 is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. The site contains diagnostic artifacts (shell tempered ceramics) from the Mississippian period and shovel tests have high artifact densities (five shovel tests had over 20 artifacts each). Shovel tests identified relatively deep undisturbed soils with potential for intact cultural deposits. Site 1CK94 has potential to yield additional information on Mississippian occupation along the lower Tombigbee River. Based on these considerations 1CK94 is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Additional work is required at 1CK94 to provide a definitive NRHP eligibility recommendation (eligible or ineligible). However, the site is not undergoing significant impacts except for the natural processes of bio- and pedoturbation. Posting signs may only attract vandals to the site area, so no work is recommended at 1CK94 unless future development threatens the site.

Site 1CK95

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter.
Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic.
UTM coordinates: E399292, N3534286.
Elevation: 21 meters amsl.
Landform: Upland terrace.

Present Vegetation: Pasture
Site Dimensions: 50 by 15 meters.
NRHP Eligibility: Potentially eligible.

Site 1CK95 is located in the northeastern corner of the Woods Bluff project area. It is on a upland ridge along the northern border of the project area, approximately 500 m (1,640 ft) north of the Tombigbee River (Figure 21). This site is a small prehistoric subsurface artifact scatter measuring 50 by 10 m (164 by 33 ft). The site area is defined on the north by the USACE boundary, and on the east and west by an absence of artifacts. The southern boundary is at a clump of trees along a disturbed area. Vegetation at the site consists of open grassland.

Shovel test profiles revealed a plow zone consisting of approximately 35 centimeters (14 inches) of light brown sandy loam (plowzone). At the base of the plow zone is an orangish clay loam subsoil.

Eight shovel tests were excavated in the site vicinity. Three shovel tests paralleling the project boundary (excavated 5 m [16 ft] inside the boundary) yielded prehistoric artifacts. A total of four Tallahatta quartzite artifacts were recovered; two flakes, one flake fragment, and one slightly serrated and beveled projectile point fragment. Shovel tests excavated to the south at 15 m (50 ft) intervals were negative, and no artifacts were noted on the dirt road. No shovel tests were excavated

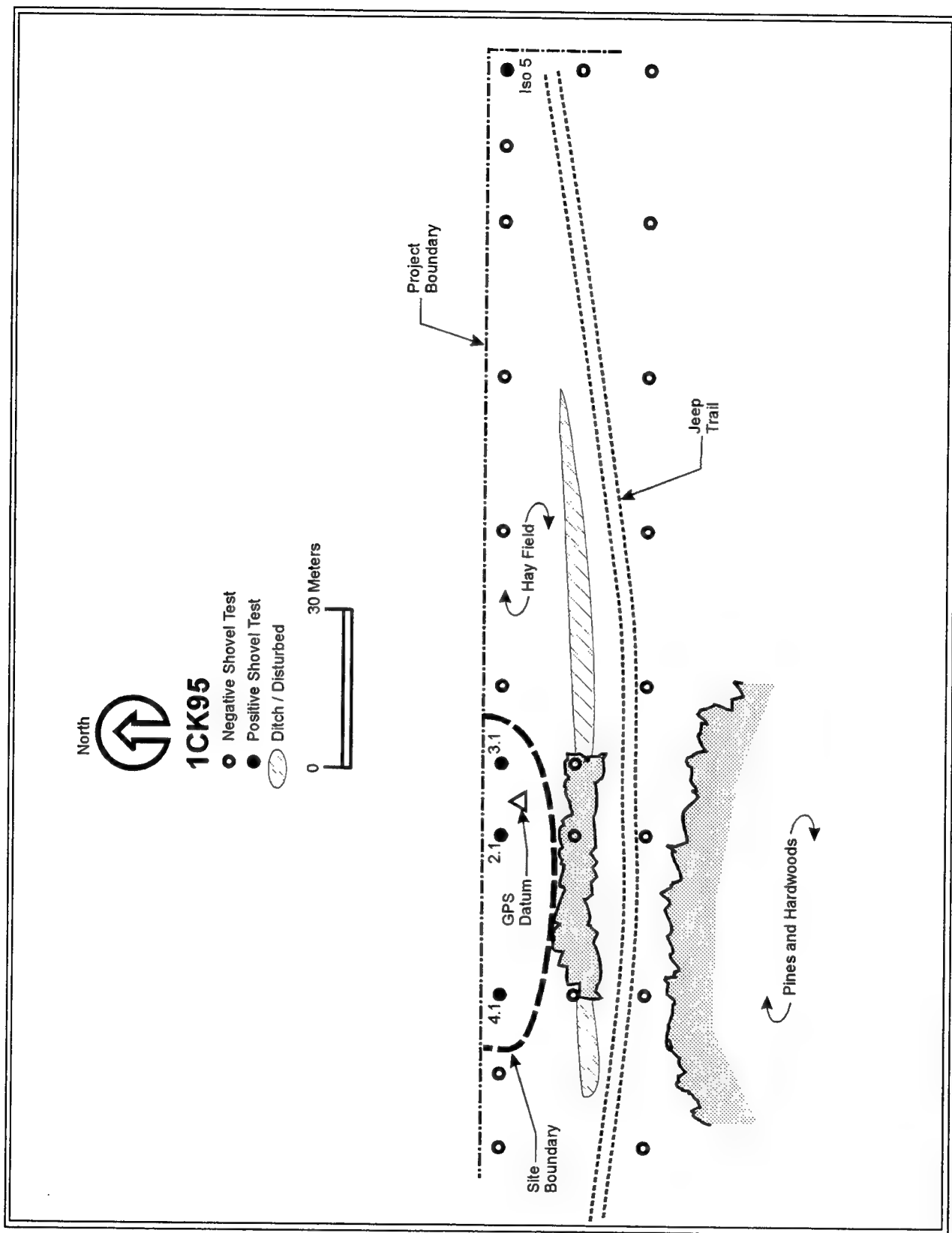


Figure 21. Plan diagram of 1CK95.

outside of the project boundary. However, the ridge extends to the north, and it is likely that the site extends in that direction.

Site 1CK95 has a possible Early Archaic component (based on a beveled/serrated point fragment). However, the artifact density and frequency is low and site integrity within the project area is at best only moderate; all artifacts were recovered from the plow zone. Because the presence and integrity of the archaeological deposits outside the project boundary could not be determined or evaluated, a definitive NRHP eligibility statement cannot be made. Thus, 1CK95 is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. However, because significant archaeological deposits are not likely to be present within the portion of 1CK95 on USACE property, no additional work is recommended at the portion of the site within the project area.

Site 1CK96

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter.
Cultural Affiliation: Unknown prehistoric.
UTM coordinates: E399392, N3534150.
Elevation: 24 meters amsl.
Landform: Ridge.

Present Vegetation: Mixed pines/ hardwoods.
Site Dimensions: 90 by 21 meters.
NRHP Eligibility: Ineligible.

Site 1CK96 is located in the northeastern corner of the Woods Bluff project area on a narrow gently sloping ridge toe approximately 300 m (984 ft) north of the river (Figure 22). The site consists of a prehistoric subsurface artifact scatter measuring approximately 105 by 15 m (344 by 50 ft). Site boundaries were determined by an absence of artifacts to the north and east, a slope down to a seasonal drainage to the west, and a slope down to Big Slough Creek to the south. Vegetation at the site consists of mixed pines and hardwoods.

As indicated by shovel test profiles, soils at 1CK96 varied. In the northern (upslope) portion of the site the profiles show 20 centimeters (8 inches) of brown sandy loam overlaying orange clay loam subsoil. In the southern portion of the site, 60 centimeters (24 inches) of yellow brown silt loam overlay orange clay loam subsoil.

Thirteen shovel tests were excavated on the ridge toe, four of which yielded prehistoric artifacts. A total of 40 Tallahatta quartzite artifacts were recovered; 14 flakes, 25 flake fragments, and one piece of shatter. The highest concentration of artifacts was in the northern part of the site, where one shovel test (Provenience 2.1) contained 34 Tallahatta quartzite artifacts.

Site 1CK96 is a small prehistoric site located on a ridge toe. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered that can place this site within a chronological position within the general prehistoric period; however, the absence of ceramics suggests a preceramic component. A shovel test in the northern part of the site yielded a high artifact count; however, this shovel test is in a part of the site

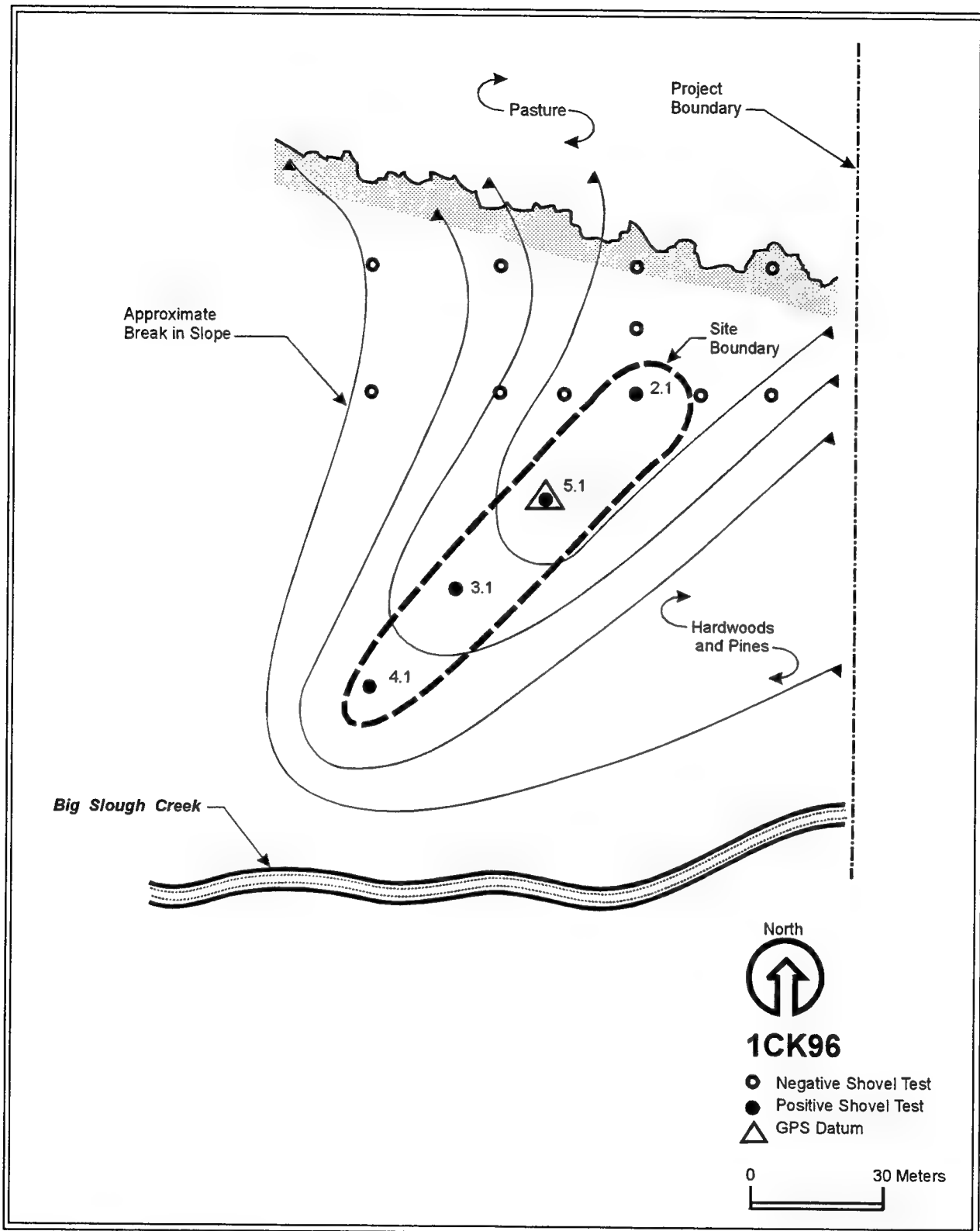


Figure 22. Plan diagram of 1CK96.

where the topsoil is shallow (20 cm [8 inches]) and the potential for good integrity is low. Based on these considerations, 1CK96 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP; no additional work is recommended at this site.

Site 1CK100

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter.
Cultural Affiliation: Unknown prehistoric.
UTM coordinates: E399100, N3534140.
Elevation: 18 meters amsl.
Landform: Ridge nose.

Present Vegetation: Mixed pines/ hardwoods.
Site Dimensions: 120 by 90 meters.
NRHP Eligibility: Ineligible.

Site 1CK100 is located in the central portion of the Woods Bluff project area on a ridge nose which slopes south to an unnamed creek (see Figure 18). This site is a prehistoric artifact scatter covering a 120 by 90 m (393 by 295 ft) area approximately 60 m (200 ft) east of 1CK92. Site 1CK100 boundaries were determined by a steep slope to an unnamed creek to the south, and by the absence of artifacts to the east, north, and west. Vegetation at the site consists of mature pines and hardwoods.

Shovel tests profiles at 1CK100 reveal a topsoil approximately 20 centimeters (8 inches) in depth consisting of a light brown sandy loam. This overlays orange clay loam subsoil. The landform appears to have undergone severe erosion as a result of past land use practices (i.e., logging and farming).

Fourteen shovel tests were excavated in the site vicinity. There is a small push pile containing brick and concrete pieces in the eastern edge of the site, but no historic artifacts were found in shovel tests. Six shovel tests yielded a total of four prehistoric sherds and 18 Tallahatta quartzite artifacts. The four sherds recovered from the site are all residual. The Tallahatta quartzite artifacts include four flakes and 14 flake fragments.

Site 1CK100 is a prehistoric site consisting of a light density subsurface scatter of prehistoric artifacts; the artifacts collection does not include diagnostic artifacts. Soils at the site appear to have undergone severe erosion, indicating little potential for intact deposits. Site 1CK100 has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP; no further work is recommended at this site.

Site 1CK101

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter.
Cultural Affiliation: Unknown prehistoric.
UTM coordinates: E399392, N3534150.
Elevation: 24 meters amsl.
Landform: Ridge.

Present Vegetation: Mixed pines/ hardwoods.
Site Dimensions: 90 by 21 meters.
NRHP Eligibility: Ineligible.

Site 1CK101 is located in the central portion of the Woods Bluff project area on a small knoll surrounded by wetlands (Figure 23). This site is a prehistoric artifact scatter measuring 15 by 15 m (50 by 50 ft). Site boundaries were determined by wetlands surrounding the landform to the north, south, and east and by the absence of artifacts to the west. Vegetation at the site consists of mixed pines and hardwoods.

Shovel test profiles at 1CK101 reveal a topsoil of approximately 15 cm (6 inches) in depth consisting of gray brown silty sand. This overlays tan sand that extends to a depth of 50 cm before orange clay subsoil was encountered. These soils appear to have been redeposited as a result of both alluvial deposition and slope wash.

Two shovel tests were excavated on the tiny landform where 1CK101 is located, one of which yielded prehistoric artifacts. The artifact collection includes two flakes and three flake fragments, all made from Tallahatta quartzite.

Site 1CK101 is a prehistoric site consisting of a light density subsurface scatter of prehistoric artifacts; the artifacts collection does not include diagnostic artifacts. The soil profile indicates the soils, and probably the artifacts, have been redeposited and indicate poor integrity for the site. Site 1CK101 has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP; no further work is recommended at this site.

Isolated Finds. A single Isolated Find (Isolate 5) consisting of a single Tallahatta quartzite flake was identified at Woods Bluff. The flake was recovered from the ground surface in the extreme northeastern portion of the tract. This prehistoric resource has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

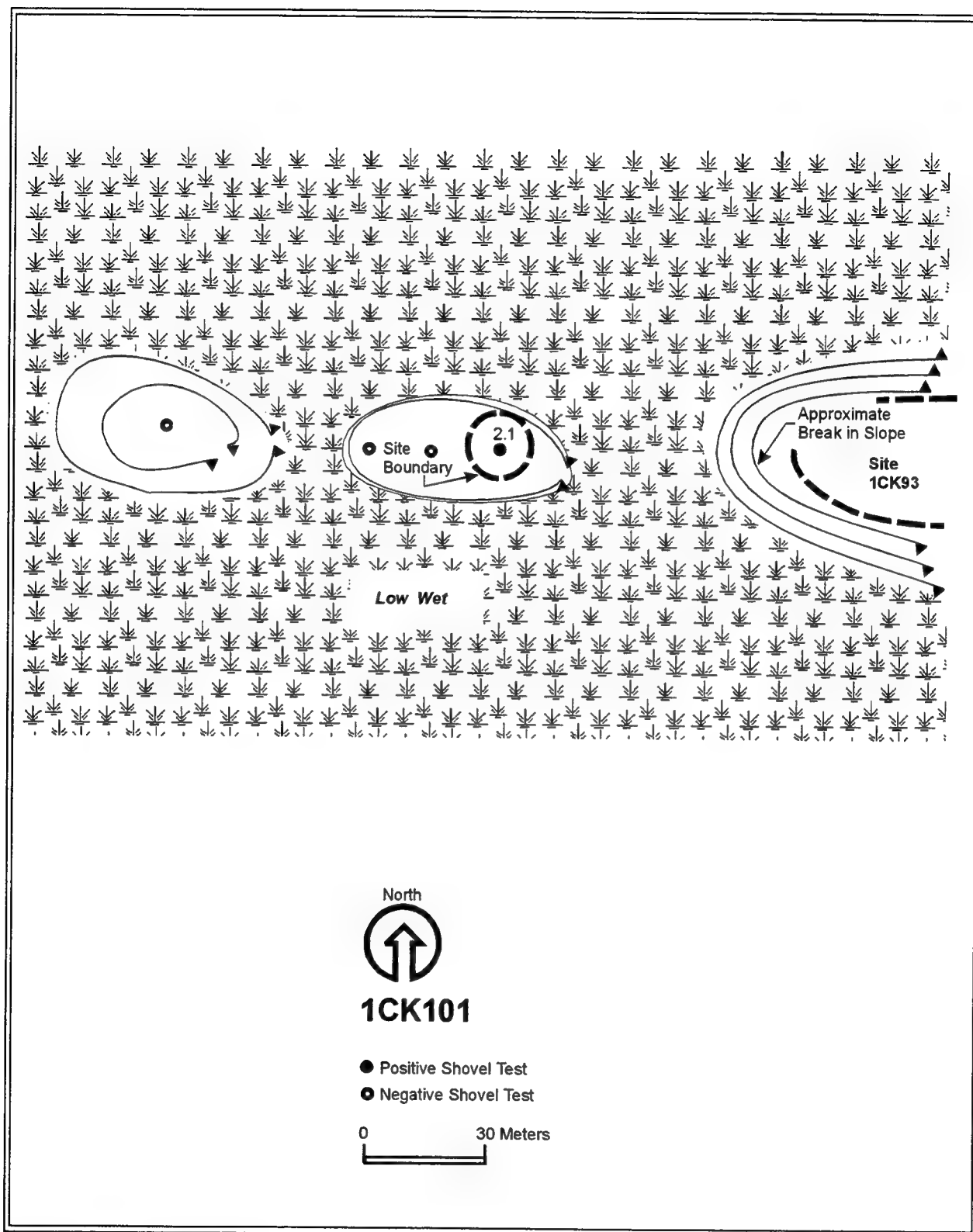


Figure 23. Plan diagram of 1CK101.

West Bend

The West Bend Tract is located on the left (east) bank of the Tombigbee River in Clarke County approximately 8.0 km (5 miles) northwest of Coffeerville; the Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge is on the opposite bank of the river. The tract encompasses approximately 57 hectares (140 acres). No previously recorded archaeological sites are located in the West Bend tract. However, three previously unrecorded sites (1CK97, 1CK98, and 1CK99) were recorded in the tract during this investigation. In addition to the archaeological sites, a single Isolated Find was recorded at West Bend.

Site 1CK97

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter.

Cultural Affiliation: Late

Woodland/Mississippian.

UTM coordinates: E390467, N3523736.

Elevation: 12 meters amsl.

Landform: Knoll.

Present Vegetation: Hardwoods.

Site Dimensions: 120 by 30 meters.

NRHP Eligibility: Potentially eligible.

The West Bend tract is located approximately 1.2 km (0.75 miles) north of Coxs Landing on the 1971 *Coffeerville Lock and Dam* USGS topographic map (photorevised 1981). Coxs Landing appears to be located in the same area as Turners Landing on a 1912 soil map of Clarke County (USDA 1921). Site 1CK97 is a subsurface scatter of prehistoric artifacts located in the northwestern corner of the West Bend project area on a small knoll approximately 244 meters (800 feet) east of the Tombigbee River (Figure 24). The site boundaries are defined on the north by the project boundary; examination of the ground surface indicates that the site extends well north of the project boundary, but no shovel tests were excavated outside of the project area. On the south and west sides, the site is defined by a gradual slope down to a low area. On the east side, the site boundary is defined by an absence of artifacts. Site dimensions within the project area measure approximately 120 by 40 m (394 by 131 ft). There is an intact shell midden in the northwestern portion of the site. Vegetation at the site consists of mature hardwoods.

Shovel tests reveal a topsoil zone consisting of 15 centimeters (6 inches) of dark gray silty loam. Beneath this is 55 centimeters (22 inches) of dark brown silty loam, overlaying orange clay loam subsoil. Shovel tests in the western portion of the site encountered a light to moderately dense shell midden between 0 to 50 cm (0 to 20 inches) below the ground surface.

Twenty shovel tests were excavated in the site vicinity, eight of which yielded prehistoric artifacts. A total of 71 ceramic and lithic artifacts was collected from shovel tests, as well as 2.2 grams of bone and 0.1 gram of charcoal. The artifact collection is mostly sherds (n=60), with the majority of these being residual fragments (n=37). The ceramic collection includes 15 simple stamped sherds (fine/medium sand temper), one cord marked (grog temper), six plain (one shell

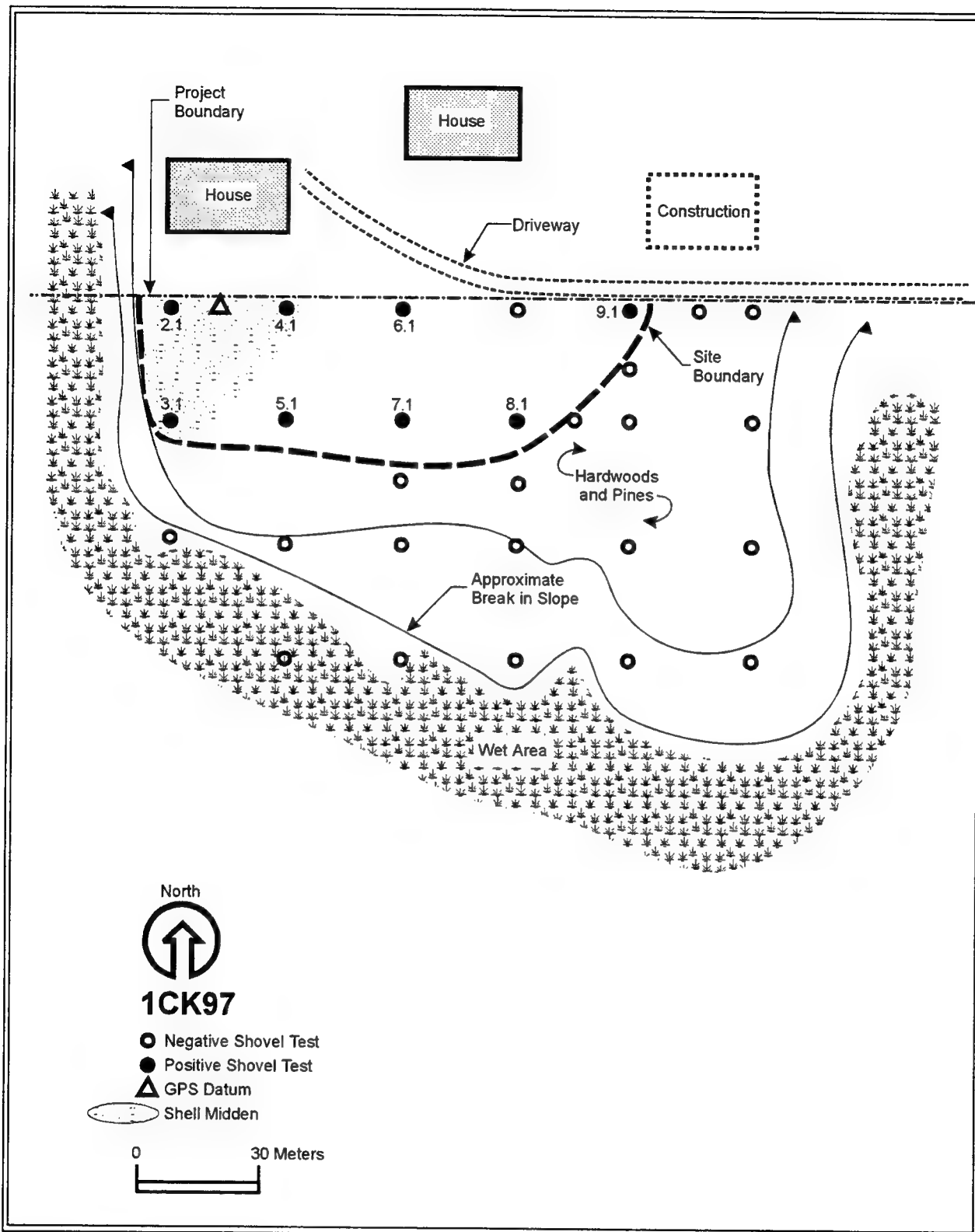


Figure 24. Plan diagram of 1CK97.

tempered, one grog tempered, and four fine/medium sand), and one sherd with an unidentifiable decoration. The lithic collection includes 11 Tallahatta quartzite artifacts: two flakes, eight flake fragments, and one piece of shatter. Most of these artifacts were collected from shovel tests in the vicinity of the shell midden. Proveniences 2.1, 3.1, and 4.1 yielded 26, 18, and 19 artifacts, respectively.

Site 1CK97 is associated with deep deposits and an intact shell midden, indicating good site integrity. The main component at the site appears to be a Late Woodland occupation, as indicated by the recovery of McLeod Simple Stamp sherds. A single shell tempered sherd indicates a minimal Mississippian component. The presence of grog tempered sherds also suggests a possible Late Woodland Porter Phase association. Recovery of faunal (bone and shell) and floral (charcoal) remains indicates that the site has potential to contribute subsistence data. Additionally, the presence of charcoal indicates that the site may yield samples for absolute (radiocarbon) dating. Based on these considerations, 1CK97 is considered to have good research potential, especially in regard to contributing information about the Late Woodland McLeod occupation of the lower Tombigbee valley. Site 1CK97 is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP

Only a portion of 1CK97 is within the project area. The portion on the adjacent private property was not evaluated, but modern residential development is present on this part of the site, making protection of the portion of the site on USACE property extremely important. At present, no known development or improvements threaten the site and erosion is limited to that of natural long term processes. However, if development is planned in the future, additional work is needed at 1CK97 to provide a definitive NRHP eligibility statement (eligible or ineligible). As there is no indication of vandalism at the site, posting no trespassing signs may actually draw attention to the site.

Site 1CK98

Site Type: Ceramic and lithic scatter.
Cultural Affiliation:
Woodland/Mississippian.
UTM coordinates: E398810, N3533840.
Elevation: 15 meters amsl.
Landform: Levee.

Present Vegetation: Mixed pines and
hardwoods.
Site Dimensions: 210 by 30 m.
NRHP Eligibility: Ineligible.

Site 1CK98 is located in the southeastern corner of the West Bend project area on a narrow levee which runs along the east side of what appears to be an old channel remnant (Figure 25). This site is a subsurface scatter of prehistoric artifacts measuring approximately 210 by 30 m (689 by 100 ft). The site boundaries are defined by a steep drop down to the channel remnant to the west, by a dirt road and a moderate slope to the east, and by an absence of artifacts to the north and south. Vegetation at the site consists of mature pines and hardwoods.

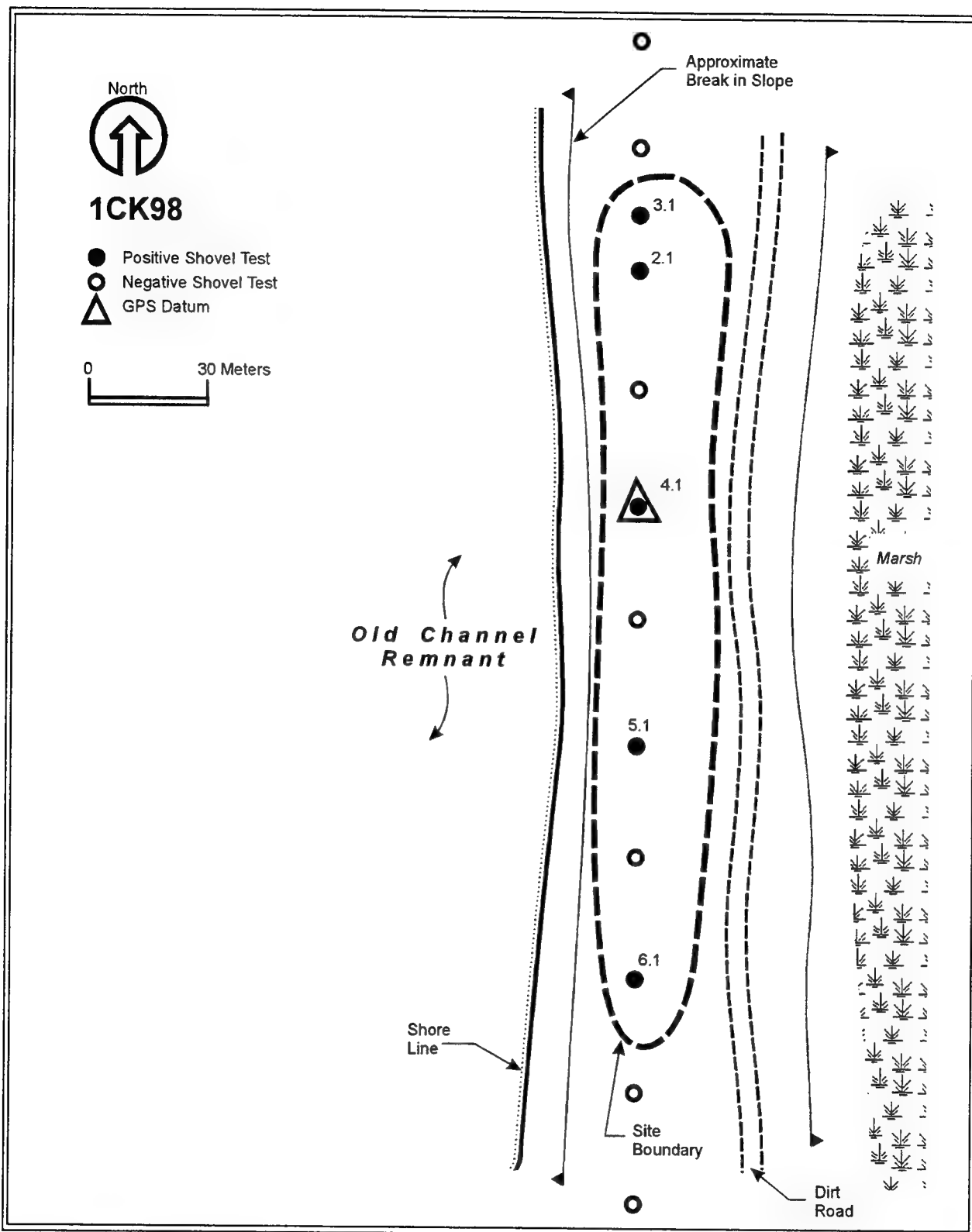


Figure 25. Plan diagram of 1CK98.

Shovel test profiles reveal a dark brown silt loam over orange silty clay subsoil. The dark upper soil zone is approximately 60 centimeters (24 inches) deep. Artifacts were dispersed throughout the upper soil zone.

Twelve shovel tests were excavated on the levee in the site vicinity, five of which yielded prehistoric artifacts. A total of 10 artifacts was recovered; four sherds and six lithics. The ceramic collection includes one incised shell tempered sherd, two plain sand tempered ceramics, and one small residual sherd. All lithic artifacts are of Tallahatta quartzite. The lithic collection includes one flake, two flake fragments, two biface fragments, and one piece of shatter.

Site 1CK98 is a prehistoric site consisting of a light density scatter of ceramic and lithic artifacts. A single shell tempered sherd identifies a Mississippian component, but two sand tempered sherds may indicate a Woodland component is also present. Artifacts at the site are thinly scattered, both horizontally and vertically, suggesting that site integrity is poor. Based on these considerations, site 1CK98 does not appear to have the potential to yield significant information about prehistoric occupation on the lower Tombigbee River valley. Site 1CK98 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP and no additional work is recommended at the site.

Site 1CK99

Site Type: Prehistoric ceramic and lithic scatter.

Cultural Affiliation: Mississippian.

UTM coordinates: E390435, N3523660.

Elevation: 15 m amsl.

Landform: knoll on ridgetoe.

Present Vegetation: Wooded.

Site Dimensions: 20 by 15 m.

NRHP Eligibility: Ineligible.

Site 1CK99 is located in the western part of the West Bend project area on a small knoll that rises out of a wetland area (Figure 26). This site is a small prehistoric artifact scatter covering a 20 by 15 m (66 by 50 ft) area. Site boundaries are defined by a gradual slope down to a wetland on the north, west, and east, and by an absence of artifacts to the south. Vegetation at the site consists of mature pines and hardwoods.

Shovel tests reveal a soil profile consisting of approximately 40 centimeters (16 inches) of brown silty sand overlaying clay subsoil. The sandy soil is probably the result of alluvial deposition. Artifacts were dispersed throughout the upper soil zone.

Fourteen shovel tests were excavated on the landform where 1CK99 is located. Of these, only two yielded artifacts. A total of 10 artifacts were collected from the site; nine sherds (eight residual sherds and one plain sherd with fine/medium sand temper) and one Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment.

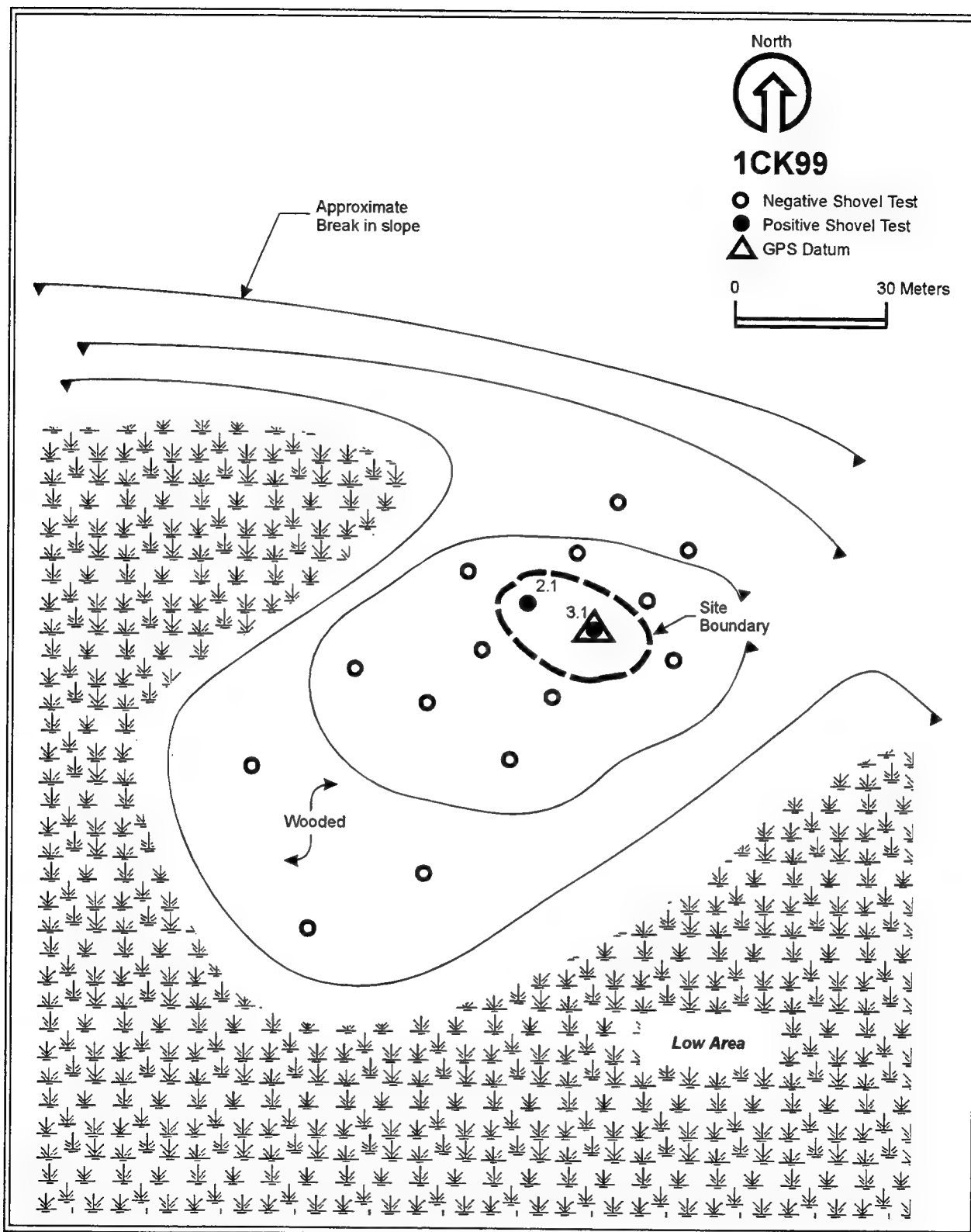


Figure 26. Plan diagram of 1CK99.

Site 1CK99 is a light density scatter of prehistoric artifacts. No diagnostic artifacts were identified and the ceramic collection is in poor condition (eight out of the nine sherds are residuals), suggesting poor site integrity. Site 1CK99 has little potential to yield significant information about prehistoric occupation on the lower Tombigbee River valley and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP; no additional work is recommended at this site.

Isolated Finds. A single Isolated Find (Isolate 6) consisting of a Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment was identified at West Bend. The flake fragment was collected from the ground surface at the extreme western end of the tract. This prehistoric resource has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Bashi Creek

The public use area at the mouth of Bashi Creek was surveyed by USACE archaeologists in 1989-1990 (Dorothy Gibbens, personal communication 1998). No archaeological sites were recorded during their survey. However, portions of several relatively high bluffs overlooking Bashi Creek several hundred meters upstream from the confluence of Bashi Creek and the Tombigbee River were not examined as they were not in the area of planned development for the public use area. A two person canoe was used to reach these areas. One archaeological site, 1CK102, and one Isolated Find were recorded during our visit to the fee-owned areas outside the public use area.

Site 1CK102

Site Type: Prehistoric ceramic and lithic scatter.
Cultural Affiliation: Late Woodland.
UTM coordinates: E398825, N3535640.
Elevation: 18 m amsl.

Landform: bluff/knoll.
Present Vegetation: Mature hardwoods.
Site Dimensions: 30 by 30 m.
NRHP Eligibility: Potentially eligible.

Site 1CK102 is located on a bluff top, on the left bank of Bashi Creek, approximately 400 m from the confluence with (1300 ft) the Tombigbee River (Figure 27). The site consists of a subsurface artifact scatter on the edge of a bluff overlooking Bashi Creek. The dimensions of 1CK102 within the project boundary are approximately 30 by 30 meters (100 by 100 ft), and is affiliated with an unknown aboriginal occupation. The western boundary of the site extends beyond the USACE property line, continuing westward for an undetermined distance. The northern site boundary is formed by a steep bank sloping down to Bashi Creek, and the eastern and southern boundaries are a steep slope leading down to a minor forms the drainage that empties into Bashi Creek. Vegetation in the area consists of mature hardwood forest.

Fourteen shovel tests were excavated at 15 m (50 ft) intervals in the site vicinity. Shovel test profiles reveal a dark brown silty sand loam 0-8 cm (0-3 inches) below the surface, followed by a

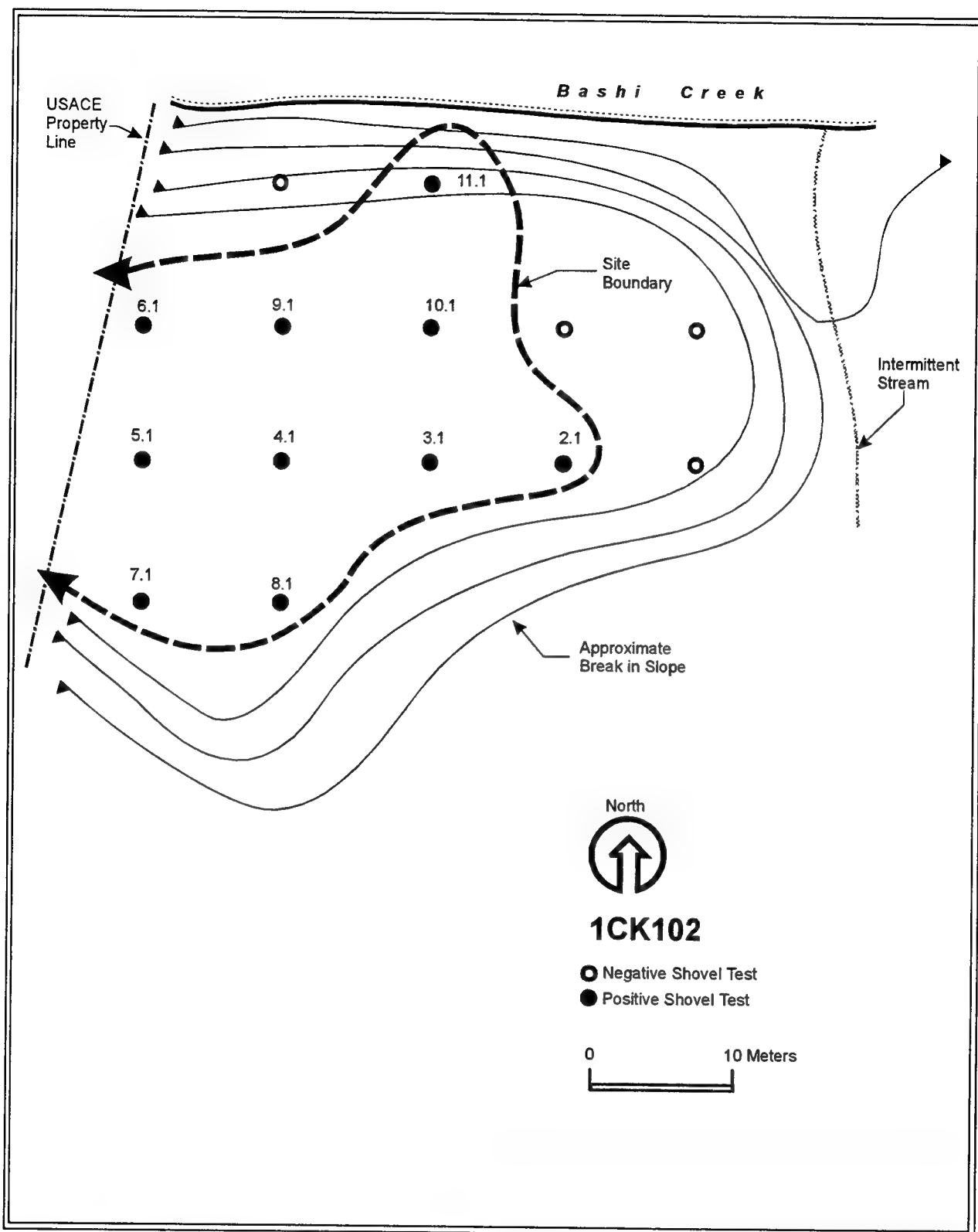


Figure 27. Plan diagram of 1CK102.

yellow brown silty sandy loam to a depth of 25 cm (10 inches), followed by an orange clay loam subsoil.

Ten shovel tests yielded prehistoric artifacts. Artifacts include nine pottery fragments: one check stamped body sherd with fine sand temper, two plain body sherds with grog temper, and six residual sherds. Forty-nine lithic artifacts were recovered: one jasper flake fragment, one jasper projectile point tip, 13 Tallahatta quartzite flakes, and 34 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragments. No shovel tests were excavated outside of the project boundary to the west.

The ceramic artifacts indicate a Late Woodland occupation. The check stamped sherds are similar to McLeod Check Stamped sherds of the Late Woodland and the grog tempered sherds suggest a Late Woodland Porter Phase association. Although the site has a moderate artifact density (four shovel tests had nine or more artifacts), there is no indication of deeply buried deposits or intact contexts within the project area. Because the presence and integrity of the archaeological deposits outside the project boundary could not be determined or evaluated, a definitive NRHP eligibility statement cannot be made. Thus, 1CK102 is considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. However, no significant archaeological deposits were found within the portion of the site within the USACE boundary. Thus, no additional work is recommended on the portion of the site within the project area.

Isolated Finds. A single Isolated Find (Isolate 7) consisting of two Tallahatta quartzite flakes was identified at Bashi Creek. Both flakes were recovered from the ground surface of the bluff slope along the left bank of Bashi Creek, approximately 75 m east (upstream) of 1CK102. Four shovel tests were excavated on the adjacent bluff top, but no additional materials were recovered. This prehistoric resource has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge

The Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge (CNWR) encompasses approximately 1,681 hectares (4,151 acres). The Office of Archaeological Research (University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa) conducted a survey of the Refuge for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Coblentz 1979). The survey identified 13 prehistoric archaeological sites; all were recommended ineligible for the NRHP (Coblentz 1979:viii).

During this investigation we conducted a shoreline reconnaissance of selected areas in the CNWR. Special emphasis was placed on examining the mouths of Turkey and Okatuppa Creeks, at their confluence with the Tombigbee River. Regular interval shovel tests spaced at 30 m (98 ft) were excavated on both banks at the mouths of these two creeks. Although these areas have moderately high ground, the soils consist of poorly drained silty loam, suggesting annual inundation. The left bank of Okatuppa Creek at its confluence with the Tombigbee has been modified for public use. No sites were identified near these confluences.

We also made a boat excursion into the CNWR to examine selected shoreline areas, especially in the vicinity of previously recorded sites. However, we limited our examination to within 30 m (100 ft) of the shoreline. These areas were extremely low lying, and sites in these areas were set farther back from the present shoreline than the 30 m (100 ft) area examined during our survey. Furthermore, Coblenz (1979) indicated that no sites were recorded, nor likely to occur, in the bottomlands unless they were associated with ridge spurs or levees. The findings of our investigation in other tracts of USACE fee-owned land support Coblenz's assessment of site locations in relation to site probability zones.

Horseshoe Lake

The Horseshoe Lake tract is located in Clarke County and consists of approximately 183 hectares (452 acres). This tract is relatively low lying, but linear levee-like formations border a portion of the old river channel that now forms an oxbow lake (Horseshoe Lake). The elevation of the high ground within the tract (as indicated by the 1972 USGS *Tattlersville* topographic quadrangle) is approximately 13 m (40 ft) above mean sea level. However, our field inspection of the areas of high ground found that the elevated ground is actually dredge material, possibly from before the construction of Coffeerville Lake.

Despite our finding that most of the high ground was dredge spoil, we conducted a general reconnaissance of areas of relatively low ground. However, we did not locate any small elevated land forms within the old low-lying river meander which presented desirable settings for site locations. Thus, as a result of our survey, no archaeological sites were identified in the Horseshoe Lake tract.

Okatuppa Creek

Located approximately 2.5 km (1.5 miles) west of the Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge, the Okatuppa Creek tract encompasses 8.5 hectares (21 acres). This tract is the location of the Okatuppa Creek Public Use Area, which was surveyed by USACE archaeologists in 1989 (Dorothy Gibbens, personal communication 1998). No archaeological sites were recorded in this tract. The Okatuppa Creek tract was not revisited during this investigation.

Coffeerville Lock and Dam

The Coffeerville Lock and Dam tract consists of approximately 305 hectares (754 acres) located on both sides of the Tombigbee River in Choctaw and Clarke Counties. The portion on the left bank (Clarke County) consists of approximately 40.5 hectares (100 acres), located immediately to the west of the Nichols Landing tract. The portion on the right bank (Choctaw County) consists of 264.8 hectares (654.4 acres).

Approximately 122 hectares (301 acres) at the western end of the portion of this tract on the right bank of the Tombigbee was previously surveyed by USACE archaeologists in 1989-1990 (Dorothy Gibbens, personal communication 1998); no sites were identified in this area.

One previously recorded site, 1CW216, is located in the unsurveyed portion of the Coffeerville Lock and Dam tract on the right bank of the Tombigbee. This site is discussed by Curren and Lloyd (1987), and is referred to as the Ware 11 site. Curren and Lloyd (1987) were informed of this site by a local informant, and it is probable that they never visited the site. However, based on their informant information, Curren and Lloyd (1987) recommended 1CW216 eligible for the NRHP.

During our survey of the Coffeerville Lock and Dam tract we found that much of the survey tract (about 50 percent), on both sides of the river, as covered with dredge material or had been modified by lock and dam construction. We specifically tried to relocate 1CW216, but were unsuccessful. Three possible reasons could account for our inability to relocate 1CW216: (1) the site is beneath fill; (2) the site was destroyed by lock and dam construction; or (3) the site was not properly located on maps by Curren and Lloyd (1987).

The Coffeerville Lock and Dam tract does not include high bluffs or areas of relatively high relief. No archaeological sites were identified during our investigation of this tract.

Lock Number One

The Lock Number One tract is located on the right (west) bank of the Tombigbee River in Washington County; the lock was previously recommended eligible for the NRHP (Gibbens, personal communication 1998). The tract encompasses approximately 260 hectares (643 acres). The Lock Number One tract is actually part of an old river meander forming a sharp bend in the river. However, a channel has been cut across the neck of the meander and the bend now has the appearance of an island. Approximately 34 hectares (85 acres) of the fee-owned property was cut away when the river channel was straightened and the island was created.

Several previously recorded archaeological sites are located on the opposite river bank from the tract, but our field survey failed to identify any sites within the tract. As this is the largest tract surveyed during this investigation, we were somewhat surprised by our field results. However, a closer examination of the landform provides insight into why this might be the case.

A modern soil survey for Washington County is still in preparation, but useful information was provided by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service office in Jackson. According to USDA staff (Veronica Ryan, personal communication 1997), the entire tract is mapped as Ochlockonee Association soils. These soils are associated with floodplains and are poorly drained. Frequent flooding occurs with these soils, typically several times a year. The low lying nature of the landform is reflected in the elevation, with most of the tract being between 9.2 and 12.2 m (30-40 ft) amsl. The only exception is along the channel cut, where dredge deposits approach 21.4 m (70

ft) amsl. Additionally, infra-red aerial photographs show most of the tract as red, indicating a very high water table (Veronica Ryan, personal communication 1997).

Our field investigations focused on levee areas along the eastern end of the tract and on relatively high ground in the central portion of the tract. Shovel tests in these areas failed to identify archaeological sites although limited areas were noted with what appeared to be relatively well drained soils (especially in the north central portion of the tract). It is possible that archaeological remains are present beneath the spoil area, but this could not be determined by shovel testing.

Chapter V. Conclusions and Recommendations

Increased use of the Tombigbee Waterway and its associated fee-owned land at Coffeerville Lake has compelled the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to evaluate the impact to historic resources in the area. For this study, all unsurveyed fee-owned property was targeted for intensive (Phase I) survey to identify, locate, map, and evaluate historic resources along the shoreline of Coffeerville Lake. All archaeological sites identified during this investigation were evaluated for significance based on criteria used to determine National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. Sites are recommended as potentially eligible or ineligible for the NRHP based on their research potential. Investigative methods included background research, field survey, and laboratory analysis.

Background research and field investigations identified 36 archaeological sites within the fee-owned property; 23 sites are located in areas surveyed during this investigation (1CK14, 1CW203, and 1CW216 were previously recorded) and 13 sites are located in the Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge (Coblentz 1979). Of these sites, one site has a historic component, two sites have prehistoric and historic components, and 33 sites have only prehistoric components.

The USACE fee-owned property at Coffeerville Lake encompasses 2,664 hectares (6,581 acres). The site density for this area is one site per 74 hectares (182 acres). A closer examination of the study areas indicates the site density has considerable variability across the landscape. For example, no sites were recorded in the largest tract surveyed during this investigation (Lock Number One - 260 hectares/643 acres); this river bend consists of low lying terrain. The Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge has a site density of one site per 129 hectares (319 acres). McCarty's Landing has a site density of one site per 2.5 hectares (6.25 acres) and Woods Bluff has a site density of one site per 4.6 hectares (11.4 acres). Alternatively, Nichols Landing and Lock Number Two have site densities of one site per 24.3 hectares (60 acres) and 20.3 hectares (50 acres), respectively.

Twelve sites are recommended potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Table 5 provides a summary of all sites recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. One potentially eligible site is believed to be associated with a late nineteenth-early twentieth century saw mill. The other 11 potentially eligible sites represent prehistoric occupations with Archaic, Gulf Formational, Woodland, and Mississippian components.

Three sites, 1CK95, 1CK97 (Woods Bluff), and 1CK102 (Bashi Creek), extend beyond the USACE boundary. However, no evidence of significant deposits was found within fee-owned property at sites 1CK95 and 1CK102. These two sites were not recommended ineligible for the NRHP because the portion outside the study area was not evaluated. All other sites recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP will require additional work to provide a definitive NRHP eligibility recommendation (i.e., eligible or ineligible).

Table 5. Summary of Potentially Eligible Sites and Management Recommendations.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Possible Research Topics	Management Recommendations
1CK14	Woodland Mississippian	Mississippian/Woodland settlement and subsistence patterns along the lower Tombigbee	Vandalism control (Posted signs), erosion control (i.e., rip rap) or excavations along river edge
1CK91	Mississippian	Mississippian settlement and subsistence patterns along the lower Tombigbee	No immediate threat except natural processes
1CK92	Mississippian Historic	Mississippian settlement and subsistence patterns along the lower Tombigbee	Erosion occurring at location of Tallahatta quartzite outcrop; erosion control (i.e., rip rap) or excavations along river edge
1CK93	Woodland Mississippian	Woodland/Mississippian settlement and subsistence patterns along the lower Tombigbee	No immediate threat except natural processes
1CK94	Mississippian	Mississippian settlement and subsistence patterns along the lower Tombigbee	No immediate threat except natural processes
1CK95	Late Archaic	Early Archaic lithic resource use along the lower Tombigbee	No significant deposits identified within USACE boundary; no additional work recommended within USACE property
1CK97	Late Woodland	Late Woodland settlement and subsistence patterns along the lower Tombigbee	Site extends beyond USACE boundary, but intact shell midden present within boundary. Portion outside property is developed
1CK102	Late Woodland	Late Woodland settlement and subsistence patterns along the lower Tombigbee	No significant deposits identified within USACE boundary; no additional work recommended within USACE property
1CW235	Woodland and Gulf Formational	Gulf Formational/Woodland settlement and subsistence patterns along the lower Tombigbee	Most of site under fill dirt; no immediate threat
1CW237	Unknown prehistoric	Prehistoric quarrying activities along the lower Tombigbee	Site being impacted by erosion along the river; rip rapping or additional excavations recommended
1CW239	Unknown prehistoric	Preceramic occupation of the lower Tombigbee	Site being impacted by erosion along the river; rip rapping or additional excavations recommended
1CW240	Twentieth century	Local Historic economic activities	No immediate threat to site; Archival research, detailed mapping recommended

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Appendix A: Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system.

Prov. 1 designates General Surface Collection. Numbers after the decimal designate subsequent collections.

Prov. 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Prov. 2.0 designates surface at a shovel test site. Prov. 2.1 designates level 1 of a shovel test. Prov. 2.2 etc... designates other levels of a shovel test. Controlled surface collections and 50 x 50 cm units are also designated by these numbers.

Prov. 201 to 400 designate 1 x 1 m units done for testing purposes. Numbers after the decimal designate levels.

Prov. 401 to 600 designate 2 x 2 m units done for data recovery. Numbers after the decimal designate levels. Also flotation is designated by 01 added after the last number. For example unit 401.4 is unit 401, level 4. 401.401 designates the flotation from unit 401, level 4.

Prov. 601 and over designate features. Numbers after the decimal designate levels or components of the feature such as halves.

The first column gives the provenience: catalog number. The second column gives the count. The third column gives the weight in grams, when applicable. Residual sherds are prehistoric ceramic sherds that are less than one inch in diameter and cannot be precisely identified as to surface treatment.

Table of Contents

1CK14	A-2
1CK90	A-3
1CK91	A-3
1CK92	A-4
1CK93	A-5
1CK94	A-6
1CK95	A-6
1CK96	A-7
1CK97	A-7
1CK98	A-7
1CK99	A-8
1CK100	A-8
1CK101	A-8
1CK102	A-8
1CW203	A-9
1CW234	A-9
1CW235	A-9
1CW236	A-10
1CW237	A-11
1CW238	A-11
1CW239	A-11
Isolates	A-12
Projectile Point/Biface forms	A-13

SITE NUMBER : 1CK14

Provenience #	1.0	Description : Pot hunters spoil pile, Nichols Landing
1.0:1	2	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
1.0:2	4	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
1.0:3	6	simple stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper; medium
1.0:4	2	body sherd with unidentifiable decoration, fine/medium sand temper
1.0:5	1	punctate rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper
1.0:6	1	chert core fragment
1.0:7	1.20	faunal remains
1.0:8	5.00	clam
1.0:9	34.80	other shell; unidentified

Provenience #	2.1	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 1, 0-40cm, Nichols Landing
2.1:1	3	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	3.1	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 2, 0-85cm, Nichols Landing
3.1:1	2	chalcedony flake fragment
3.1:2	2	Tallahatta quartzite flake
3.1:3	9	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
3.1:4	0.10	faunal remains

Provenience #	4.1	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 3, 0-65cm, Nichols Landing
4.1:1	6	residual sherd
4.1:2	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake
4.1:3	1	chert flake fragment
4.1:4	8	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	5.1	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 4 +5m West, 0-30cm, Nichols Landing
5.1:1	1	check stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
5.1:2	3	Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience #	6.1	Description : Transect 2, shovel test 1, 0-50cm, Nichols Landing
6.1:1	1	clear bottle glass
6.1:2	2	residual sherd
6.1:3	1	chalcedony flake fragment
6.1:4	1	chert flake fragment
6.1:5	10	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	7.1	Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2, 0-70cm, Nichols Landing
7.1:1	1	cord marked body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
7.1:2	1	plain body sherd, fiber temper
7.1:3	1	residual sherd
7.1:4	1	chert flake fragment
7.1:5	1	chalcedony flake fragment
7.1:6	7	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	8.1	Description : Transect 3, shovel test 2, 0-25cm, Nichols Landing
8.1:1	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience #	9.0	Description : Transect 3, shovel test 3, surface, Nichols Landing
9.0:1	1	; unidentified rock

Provenience #	10.1	Description : Transect 4, shovel test 2, Nichols Landing
10.1:1	2	amethyst bottle glass

Provenience #	11.1	Description : Transect 5, shovel test 1, 0-45cm, Nichols Landing
11.1:1	8	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
11.1:2	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience #	12.1	Description : Transect 5, shovel test 2, 0-45cm, Nichols Landing
12.1:1	1	body sherd with unidentifiable decoration, fine/medium sand temper
12.1:2	6	residual sherd
12.1:3	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
12.1:4	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience #	13.1	Description : Transect 5, shovel test 3, 0-50cm, Nichols Landing
13.1:1	3	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
13.1:2	8	residual sherd
13.1:3	4	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	14.1	Description : Transect 5, shovel test 4, 0-60cm, Nichols Landing
14.1:1	11	residual sherd
14.1:2	4	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

1CK14 continued

Provenience #	15.1	Description :	Transect 5, shovel test 5, 0-70cm, Nichols Landing
15.1:1	3		Tallahatta quartzite flake
15.1:2	2		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
15.1:3	1		chert flake fragment
15.1:4	1		body sherd with unidentifiable decoration, fine/medium sand temper
15.1:5	5		plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper; 4 mend
15.1:6	13		residual sherd
15.1:7	0.10		faunal remains

Provenience #	16.1	Description :	Transect 6, shovel test 1, 0-60cm, Nichols Landing
16.1:1	1		body sherd with unidentifiable decoration, fine/medium sand temper
16.1:2	12		residual sherd
16.1:3	1		chert flake

SITE NUMBER : 1CK90

Provenience #	2.1	Description :	Transect 3, shovel test 2, +15m East, 0-20cm, Woodbluff
2.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	3.1	Description :	Transect 3, shovel test 3, 30m North, 0-30cm, Woodbluff
3.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	4.1	Description :	Transect 3, shovel test 3, 0-35cm, Woodbluff
4.1:1	1		clear bottle glass
4.1:2	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	5.1	Description :	Transect 3, shovel test 3, +15m East, 0-35cm, Woodbluff
5.1:1	1		residual sherd
5.1:2	1		Tallahatta quartzite shatter
5.1:3	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience #	6.1	Description :	Transect 3, 15m North of shovel test 3, 0-30cm, Woodbluff
6.1:1	1		clear bottle glass
6.1:2	2		common wire nail
6.1:3	2		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
6.1:4	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake
6.1:5	1		undecorated ironstone

Provenience #	7.1	Description :	Transect 3, 15m North & 15m East of shovel test 3, Woodbluff
7.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake
7.1:2	4		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1CK91

Provenience #	2.1	Description :	Transect 5, shovel test 6, 0-45cm, Woodbluff
2.1:1	1		body sherd with unidentifiable decoration, shell temper
2.1:2	15		residual sherd
2.1:3	2		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	3.1	Description :	15m East of Transect 5, shovel test 7, 10-15cm, Woodbluff
3.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake
3.1:2	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	4.1	Description :	45m East of Transect 5, shovel test 7, 10-25cm, Woodbluff
4.1:1	1		plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience #	5.1	Description :	Shovel test 4, 0-40cmbs
5.1:1	1		heat treated chert shatter
5.1:2	3		residual sherd

Provenience #	6.1	Description :	Shovel test 5, 0-40cmbs
6.1:1	2		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
6.1:2	1		plain body sherd, shell temper
6.1:3	2		residual sherd

Provenience #	7.1	Description :	Shovel test 6, 0-20cmbs
7.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	8.1	Description :	Shovel test 7, 20cmbs
8.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	9.1	Description :	Shovel test 8, 0-45cmbs
9.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

1CK91 continued

Provenience #	10.1	Description :	Shovel test 9, 0-35cms
10.1:1	2		unidentified tempered sherds, possibly shell
10.1:2	4		residual sherd
10.1:3	0.50		wood; burned

SITE NUMBER : 1CK92

Provenience #	2.1	Description :	Transect 11, shovel test 21, 0-15cm, Woodbluff
2.1:1	2		skeet fragments

Provenience #	3.1	Description :	Transect 11, shovel test 22, 0-15cm, Woodbluff
3.1:1	1		residual sherd

Provenience #	4.1	Description :	Transect 11, shovel test 23, 0-15cm, Woodbluff
4.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake
4.1:2	4		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	5.1	Description :	Transect 11, shovel test 24, 0-20cm, Woodbluff
5.1:1	2		Tallahatta quartzite flake
5.1:2	8		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
5.1:3	4.80		unglazed brick fragments

Provenience #	6.1	Description :	Transect 11, 30m North & 15m West of shovel test 24, 0-15cm, Wood
6.1:1	4		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	7.1	Description :	Transect 11, 30m North of shovel test 24, 0-25cm, Woodbluff
7.1:1	2		aqua bottle glass
7.1:2	1		clear bottle glass

Provenience #	8.1	Description :	Transect 11, 15m West of shovel test 24, 0-12cm, Woodbluff
8.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake
8.1:2	2		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	9.1	Description :	Transect 12, shovel test 1, 0-40cm, Woodbluff
9.1:1	7		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	10.1	Description :	Transect 12, shovel test 3, 0-30cm, Woodbluff
10.1:1	1		residual sherd
10.1:2	2		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	11.1	Description :	Transect 12, shovel test 4, 0-30cm, Woodbluff
11.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake
11.1:2	6		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
11.1:3	1		residual sherd

Provenience #	12.1	Description :	Transect 12, shovel test 5, 10-35cm, Woodbluff
12.1:1	1		residual sherd

Provenience #	13.1	Description :	Transect 12, shovel test 11, 0-25cm, Woodbluff
13.1:1	2		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	14.1	Description :	Transect 12, 15m South of shovel test 5, 0-20cm, Woodbluff
14.1:1	2		Tallahatta quartzite flake
14.1:2	2		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	15.1	Description :	Transect 12, shovel test 10, 0-35cm, Woodbluff
15.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite biface

Provenience #	16.1	Description :	Transect 13, shovel test 5, 30m South of T12, st 5, 0-20cm, Woodbluff
16.1:1	4		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
16.1:2	1		chert flake fragment

Provenience #	17.1	Description :	Transect 13, shovel test 6, 0-20cm, Woodbluff
17.1:1	1		chalcedony flake

Provenience #	18.1	Description :	Transect 13, shovel test 10, 0-25cm, Woodbluff
18.1:1	1		chalcedony flake

1CK92 continued

Provenience # 19.1	Description : Transect 15, shovel test 3, 0-20cm, Woodbluff
19.1:1 1	Tallahatta quartzite flake
19.1:2 2	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 20.1	Description : Transect 15, 15m South of shovel test 2, 0-10cm, Woodbluff
20.1:1 1	Tallahatta quartzite shatter

Provenience # 21.1	Description : Transect 17, shovel test 3, 0-15cm, Woodbluff
21.1:1 1	Tallahatta quartzite flake
21.1:2 1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 22.1	Description : Transect 17, shovel test 4, 0-20cm, Woodbluff
22.1:1 3	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 23.1	Description : Transect 17, shovel test 5, 0-65cm, Woodbluff
23.1:1 3	residual sherd
23.1:2 2	petrified material; wood
23.1:3 1	chert flake fragment
23.1:4 3	Tallahatta quartzite shatter
23.1:5 1	Tallahatta quartzite preform
23.1:6 7	Tallahatta quartzite flake
23.1:7 45	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 24.1	Description : Transect 18, shovel test 1, 0-60cm, Woodbluff
24.1:1 1	chert shatter
24.1:2 33	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 25.1	Description : Transect 18, shovel test 2, 0-50cm, Woodbluff
25.1:1 3	Tallahatta quartzite flake
25.1:2 3	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 26.1	Description : Transect 18, shovel test 3, 0-30cm, Woodbluff
26.1:1 1	Tallahatta quartzite biface

Provenience # 27.1	Description : Transect 18, shovel test 4, 0-40cm, Woodbluff
27.1:1 2	milky quartz flake fragment
27.1:2 1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 28.1	Description : Transect 20, shovel test 5, 0-30cm, Woodbluff
28.1:1 1	Tallahatta quartzite primary flake
28.1:2 2	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 29.1	Description : Transect 20, shovel test 6, 0-20cm, Woodbluff
29.1:1 3	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
29.1:2 1	Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience # 30.1	Description : Transect 21, shovel test 4, 0-20cm, Woodbluff
30.1:1 3	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 31.1	Description : Transect 21, shovel test 5, 0-18cm, Woodbluff
31.1:1 2	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 32.0	Description : Transect 13, shovel test 10, surface, Woodbluff
32.0:1 1	adze; axe

Provenience # 33.1	Description : Transect 22, shovel test 2, 0-30cm, Woodbluff
33.1:1 1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 34.1	Description : Transect 23, shovel test 1, 0-10cm, Woodbluff
34.1:1 1	Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience # 35.1	Description : Transect 23, shovel test 2, 0-10cm, Woodbluff
35.1:1 1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1CK93

Provenience # 2.1	Description : Transect 6, shovel test 3, 0-30cm, Woodbluff
2.1:1 1	Tallahatta quartzite flake
2.1:2 1	Tallahatta quartzite shatter

1CK93 continued

Provenience #	3.1	Description : Transect 6, shovel test 4, 0-50cm, Woodbluff
3.1:1	3	finger pinched rim sherd, shell temper
3.1:2	2	plain rim sherd, shell temper
3.1:3	4	plain body sherd, shell temper
3.1:4	62	residual sherd
3.1:5	7	Tallahatta quartzite flake
3.1:6	19	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	4.1	Description : Transect 6, shovel test 6, 0-15cm, Woodbluff
4.1:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
4.1:2	1	Tallahatta quartzite shatter
4.1:3	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
4.1:4	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience #	5.1	Description : 15m West of Transect 6, shovel test 4, Woodbluff
5.1:1	1	cord marked body sherd, grog temper

SITE NUMBER : 1CK94

Provenience #	2.1	Description : Transect 9, shovel test 1, 0-30cm, Woodbluff
2.1:1	2	plain body sherd, shell temper
2.1:2	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake
2.1:3	28	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	3.1	Description : Shovel test 2, 0-40cmbs
3.1:1	1	jasper flake fragment
3.1:2	36	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
3.1:3	10	Tallahatta quartzite flake
3.1:4	1	residual sherd
3.1:5		; number not used
3.1:6	1	milky quartz projectile point tip
3.1:7	6	sandstone rock
3.1:8	2	Tallahatta quartzite shatter

Provenience #	4.1	Description : Shovel test 3, 0-35cmbs
4.1:1	17	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
4.1:2	1	jasper flake fragment
4.1:3		; number not used
4.1:4	7	Tallahatta quartzite flake
4.1:5	1	Tallahatta quartzite shatter

Provenience #	5.1	Description : Shovel test 4, 0-35cmbs
5.1:1	8	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	6.1	Description : Shovel test 5, 0-50cmbs
6.1:1	0.20	nut; burned nut hull
6.1:2	1	chert thinning flake
6.1:3	1	residual sherd
6.1:4	1	; burned rock
6.1:5	18	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
6.1:6		; number not used
6.1:7	1	Tallahatta quartzite shatter

Provenience #	7.1	Description : Shovel test 6, 0-15cmbs
7.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	8.1	Description : Shovel test 7, 0-50cmbs
8.1:1	2	Tallahatta quartzite flake
8.1:2	19	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
8.1:3	1	; river worn quartz pebble
8.1:4	1	residual sherd
8.1:5	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience #	9.1	Description : Shovel test 8, 0-25cmbs
9.1:1	8	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	10.1	Description : Shovel test 9, 0-25cmbs
10.1:1	13	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
10.1:2	1	residual sherd
10.1:3	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake

SITE NUMBER : 1CK95

Provenience #	2.1	Description : Transect 10, shovel test 6, 0-30cm, Woodbluff
2.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience #	3.1	Description : 15m East of Transect 10, shovel test 6, 0-15cm, Woodbluff
3.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite projectile point
3.1:2	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	4.1	Description : Transect 10, shovel test 7, 0-35cm, Woodbluff
4.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake

SITE NUMBER : 1CK96

Provenience # 2.1 Description : Transect 13, shovel test 24, 0-20cm, Woodbluff

2.1:1	11	Tallahatta quartzite flake
2.1:2	22	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
2.1:3	1	Tallahatta quartzite shatter

Provenience # 3.1 Description : Transect 13, 60m South of shovel test 24, Woodbluff

3.1:1	3	Tallahatta quartzite flake
3.1:2	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 4.1 Description : Transect 13, 90m South of shovel test 24, 0-35cm, Woodbluff

4.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
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Provenience # 5.1 Description : Transect 13, 30m South of shovel test 24, 0-50cm, Woodbluff

5.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
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SITE NUMBER : 1CK97

Provenience # 2.1 Description : Transect 13, shovel test 1, 0-60cm, West Bend

2.1:1	2	simple stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper; fine
2.1:2	2	simple stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper; medium
2.1:3	1	cord marked body sherd, grog temper
2.1:4	1	body sherd with unidentifiable decoration. fine/medium sand temper
2.1:5	1	plain body sherd. shell temper
2.1:6	2	plain body sherd. fine/medium sand temper
2.1:7	1	plain rim sherd. fine/medium sand temper
2.1:8	16	residual sherd

Provenience # 3.1 Description : Transect 1, shovel test 2, 0-70cm, West Bend

3.1:1	1.70	faunal remains
3.1:2	3	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
3.1:3	1	rim sherd with unidentifiable decoration, fine/medium sand temper
3.1:4	1	plain rim sherd. fine/medium sand temper
3.1:5	11	residual sherd
3.1:6	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
3.1:7	1	Tallahatta quartzite shatter

Provenience # 4.1 Description : Transect 2, shovel test 1, 0-80cm, West Bend

4.1:1	5	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
4.1:2	2	simple stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper; fine
4.1:3	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
4.1:4	11	residual sherd
4.1:5	0.10	charcoal
4.1:6	0.50	faunal remains

Provenience # 5.1 Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2, 0-50cm, West Bend

5.1:1	8	residual sherd
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Provenience # 6.1 Description : Transect 3, shovel test 1, West Bend

6.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake
6.1:2	2	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
6.1:3	1	plain body sherd, grog temper
6.1:4	8	simple stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper; medium, 5 mend
6.1:5	1	simple stamped rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper; medium
6.1:6	27	residual sherd

Provenience # 7.1 Description : Transect 3, shovel test 2, West Bend

7.1:1	1	residual sherd
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Provenience # 8.1 Description : Transect 4, shovel test 2, 0-60cm, West Bend

8.1:1	1	residual sherd
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Provenience # 9.1 Description : Transect 5, shovel test 1, 0-30cm, West Bend

9.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake
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SITE NUMBER : 1CK98

Provenience # 2.1 Description : Transect 10, shovel test 12, 0-30cm, West Bend

2.1:1	1	medium incised rim sherd, shell temper
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1CK98 continued

Provenience # 3.1 Description : Transect 10, shovel test 12,
15m North, 0-30cm, West Bend
3.1:1 1 Tallahatta quartzite biface

Provenience # 4.1 Description : Transect 10, shovel test 14,
0-60cm, West Bend
4.1:1 1 Tallahatta quartzite biface
4.1:2 2 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 5.1 Description : Transect 10, shovel test 16,
0-65cm, West Bend
5.1:1 2 plain body sherd, fine/medium sand
temper

Provenience # 6.1 Description : Transect 10, shovel test 18,
0-40cm, West Bend
6.1:1 1 residual sherd
6.1:2 1 Tallahatta quartzite shatter

SITE NUMBER : 1CK99

Provenience # 2.1 Description : Between Transect 9, shovel
test 1 and Transect 8 and shovel test
2.1:1 4 residual sherd
2.1:2 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 3.1 Description : Transect 9, shovel test 1,
West Bend
3.1:1 4 residual sherd
3.1:2 1 plain body sherd, fine/medium sand
temper

SITE NUMBER : 1CK100

Provenience # 2.1 Description : Transect 25, shovel test 1,
0-18cm, Woodbluff
2.1:1 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake
2.1:2 6 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 3.1 Description : Transect 25, shovel test 2,
0-25cm, Woodbluff
3.1:1 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience # 4.1 Description : Transect 25, shovel test 4,
0-10cm, Woodbluff
4.1:1 3 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 5.1 Description : 30m South of Transect 25,
shovel test 4, 0-30cm, Woodbluff
5.1:1 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake
5.1:2 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 6.1 Description : Transect 25, shovel test
5+60m, 0-45cm, Woodbluff
6.1:1 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake
6.1:2 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 7.1 Description : Transect 13, shovel test 14,
0-15cm, Woodbluff
7.1:1 4 residual sherd
7.1:2 3 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1CK101

Provenience # 2.1 Description : Transect 8, shovel test 1,
0-50cm, Woodbluff
2.1:1 2 Tallahatta quartzite flake
2.1:2 3 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1CK102

Provenience # 2.1 Description : Shovel test 1, 0-15cmbs
2.1:1 3 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 3.1 Description : Shovel test 2, 0-35cmbs
3.1:1 1 residual sherd
3.1:2 2 plain body sherd, grog temper
3.1:3 2 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
3.1:4 4 Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience # 4.1 Description : Shovel test 3, 0-25cmbs
4.1:1 11 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
4.1:2 3 Tallahatta quartzite flake
4.1:3 3 residual sherd

1CK102 continued

Provenience #	5.1	Description : Shovel test 4, 0-25cmbs
5.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
5.1:2	1	jasper projectile point tip

Provenience #	6.1	Description : Shovel test 5, 0-35cmbs
6.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience #	7.1	Description : Shovel test 6, 0-25cmbs
7.1:1	1	jasper flake fragment
7.1:2	7	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
7.1:3	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience #	8.1	Description : Shovel test 7, 0-25cmbs
8.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
8.1:2	1	check stamped body sherd, grog temper
8.1:3	3	Tallahatta quartzite flake
8.1:4	4	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	9.1	Description : Shovel test 8, 0-30cmbs
9.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake
9.1:2	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	10.1	Description : Shovel test 9, 0-25cmbs
10.1:1	4	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
10.1:2	1	residual sherd

Provenience #	11.1	Description : Shovel test 10, 15-25cmbs
11.1:1	1	residual sherd

SITE NUMBER : 1CW203

Provenience #	2.1	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 9, 50-100cm, Lemoir Landing
2.1:1	2	Tallahatta quartzite flake
2.1:2	4	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	3.0	Description : Transect 1, surface near shovel test 14, Locus B, Lemoir Landing
3.0:1	1	ginger beer/ink bottle
3.0:2	1	green bottle glass

Provenience #	4.1	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 14, 15m North, 0-40cm, Locus B, Lemoir La
4.1:1	3	clear bottle glass
4.1:2	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1CW234

Provenience #	2.1	Description : Transect 3, shovel test 7, 10m W, 0-15cm, Tuscahoma Landing
2.1:1	2	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
2.1:2	1	unidentifiable iron/steel

Provenience #	3.1	Description : Transect 3, shovel test 7 +20m N, 0-8cm, Tuscahoma Landing
3.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite biface

Provenience #	4.1	Description : Transect 3, shovel test 7, 0-25cm, Tuscahoma Landing
4.1:1	1	plain rim sherd, coarse sand temper

SITE NUMBER : 1CW235

Provenience #	2.1	Description : Transect 4, shovel test 3, 0-40cm, Old Lock West
2.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite projectile point; Cotoca Creek, Late Archaic-Woodland
2.1:2	3	Tallahatta quartzite flake
2.1:3	6	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	3.1	Description : Transect 5, shovel test 4, 15-60cm, Old Lock #2
3.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience #	4.1	Description : Transect 4, shovel test 3, 15m West, 0-60cm, Old Lock #2
4.1:1	2	clear bottle glass
4.1:2	1	plain rim sherd, coarse sand temper
4.1:3	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper

Provenience #	5.0	Description : Transect 4, between shovel test 2&3, surface, Old Lock #2
5.0:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite projectile point; slightly serrated, probably archaic
5.0:2	4	plain body sherd, fiber temper

1CW235 continued

Provenience # 6.0 Description : 15m North & 15m E of
Transect 4, shovel test 3, road ditch
6.0:1 1 plain rim sherd, fiber temper
6.0:2 1 plain body sherd, fiber temper

Provenience # 7.1 Description : Transect 5, shovel test 4
+15m N, 50-70cm, test 3, road ditch, Lo
7.1:1 2 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 8.0 Description : 15m South of Transect 6 &
15m E of shovel test 4, surface of ditch
8.0:1 2 plain body sherd, fine/medium sand
temper; one mends with 8.0:2
8.0:2 2 plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand
temper
8.0:3 1 body sherd with unidentifiable
decoration, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 9.1 Description : Transect 5, shovel test 4,
15m N x 15m W, 10- , Lock #2
9.1:1 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
9.1:2 2 Tallahatta quartzite biface

SITE NUMBER : 1CW236

Provenience # 2.1 Description : Transect 1, shovel test 3,
0-20cm, McCarty Landing
2.1:1 1 Tallahatta quartzite biface

Provenience # 3.1 Description : Transect 1, shovel test 4,
0-20cm, McCarty Landing
3.1:1 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience # 4.1 Description : Transect 1, 15m E of shovel
test 4, 0-15cm, McCarty Ferry
4.1:1 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience # 6.1 Description : Shovel test 5, 0-8cm
6.1:1 1 fine incised body sherd, fine/medium
sand temper
6.1:2 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
6.1:3 1 clear bottle glass

Provenience # 7.1 Description : Shovel test 6, 0-40cm
7.1:1 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake
7.1:2 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 8.1 Description : Shovel test 7, 0-40cm
8.1:1 2 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 9.1 Description : Shovel test 8, 0-45cm
9.1:1 1 undecorated creamware
9.1:2 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
9.1:3 1 light bulb glass
9.1:4 1 unidentifiable iron/steel

Provenience # 10.1 Description : Shovel test 9, 0-15cm
10.1:1 1 Coastal Plain chert flake fragment
10.1:2 2 Tallahatta quartzite flake
10.1:3 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 11.1 Description : Shovel test 10, 0-15cm
11.1:1 1 gray salt glazed stoneware; Albany
slipped interior

Provenience # 12.1 Description : Shovel test 11, 0-12cm
12.1:1 1 residual sherd
12.1:2 1 Tallahatta quartzite shatter
12.1:3 1 amber bottle glass
12.1:4 3 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 13.1 Description : Shovel test 12, 0-45cm
13.1:1 1 plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand
temper
13.1:2 1 olive green bottle glass
13.1:3 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 14.1 Description : Shovel test 13, 0-6cm
14.1:1 1 Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience # 15.1 Description : Shovel test 14, 0-45cmbs
15.1:1 number not used
15.1:2 4 Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

1CW236 continued

Provenience #	16.1	Description : Shovel test 15, 0-25cmbs
16.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert biface fragment; Heat treated
16.1:2	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake
16.1:3	2.90	oyster

Provenience #	17.1	Description : Shovel test 16, 0-10cmbs
17.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite biface
17.1:2	1	undecorated ironstone

Provenience #	18.1	Description : Shovel test 17, 0-45cmbs
18.1:1	1	unidentifiable nail
18.1:2	1	undecorated creamware
18.1:3	4	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
18.1:4	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience #	19.1	Description : Shovel test 18, 0-40cmbs
19.1:1	2	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
19.1:2	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
19.1:3	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience #	20.1	Description : Shovel test 19, 0-20cmbs
20.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite core fragment; Flake

Provenience #	21.1	Description : Shovel test 20, 0-10cmbs
21.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1CW237

Provenience #	2.1	Description : Transect 2, shovel test 1, 0-20cm, McCarty Ferry West
2.1:1	4	Tallahatta quartzite flake
2.1:2	3	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	3.1	Description : Transect 2, shovel test 1, 15m West, 0-30cm, McCarty Ferry West
3.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite biface
3.1:2	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake
3.1:3	5	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment
3.1:4	1	undecorated whiteware

Provenience #	4.1	Description : Transect 2, shovel test 1, +30m North, 0-20cm, McCarty Ferry West
4.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	5.1	Description : Shovel test 4, 0-45cmbs
5.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite bifacial core; fragment

Provenience #	6.1	Description : Shovel test 6, 0-10cmbs
6.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	7.1	Description : Shovel test 7, 0-20 cm
7.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake
7.1:2	1	Tallahatta quartzite shatter

Provenience #	8.1	Description : Shovel test 9, 0-20cm
8.1:1	3	Tallahatta quartzite flake

Provenience #	9.0	Description : Surface along base of bluff
9.0:1	2	Tallahatta quartzite bifacial core

SITE NUMBER : 1CW238

Provenience #	2.1	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 1, 0-25cm, McCarty Landing East, North of
2.1:1	2	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	3.1	Description : Transect 1, 30m West of shovel test 1, McCarty Ferry East
3.1:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite flake
3.1:2	1	Tallahatta quartzite core fragment

Provenience #	4.1	Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2, McCarty Ferry East
4.1:1	2	Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1CW239

Provenience #	1.0	Description : Surface, McCarty Landing East
1.0:1	1	Tallahatta quartzite bifacial core

1CW239 continued

Provenience #	2.1	Description :	N200 E200, 0-40cm, McCarty
2.1:1	19		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	3.1	Description :	N215 E200, 0-25cm, McCarty Ferry East
3.1:1	5		Tallahatta quartzite flake
3.1:2	32		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	4.1	Description :	N215 E230, McCarty Ferry East
4.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake
4.1:2	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	5.1	Description :	N200 E130, 0-20cm, McCarty Ferry East
5.1:1	3		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	6.1	Description :	N200 E155, 0-20cm, McCarty Ferry East
6.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake

ISOLATE NUMBER : 1

Provenience #	0.0	Description :	Transect 3, shovel test 1, 10-25cm, Tuscahoma Landing
0.0:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake

ISOLATE NUMBER : 2

Provenience #	2.1	Description :	Lock #2, Transect 1, shovel test 3, 40cmbs
2.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	3.1	Description :	15m North of Transect 1, shovel test 3, 0-30cm
3.1:1	2		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

ISOLATE NUMBER : 3

Provenience #	0.0	Description :	Lock #2, Transect 15, shovel test 1, 15-55cm
0.0:1	1		plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper
0.0:2	1		plain body sherd, grog temper

ISOLATE NUMBER : 4

Provenience #	2.1	Description :	Transect 7, shovel test 10, 0-20cm, Nichols
2.1:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #	3.0	Description :	Surface between Transect 7, shovel test 11&12, Nichols
3.0:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite biface fragment

ISOLATE NUMBER : 5

Provenience #	0.0	Description :	Transect 10, shovel test 1, 0-40cm
0.0:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

ISOLATE NUMBER : 6

Provenience #	0.0	Description :	Transect 10, shovel test 26, West Bend
0.0:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

ISOLATE NUMBER : 7

Provenience #	1.0	Description :	Bashi Creek, surface along creek bank
1.0:1	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake
1.0:2	1		Tallahatta quartzite flake fragment

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

**PHOTO COPY OF
POINT/BIFACE**

SITE: 1CK95

PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 3.1000: 1

LENGTH: 5.99 cm **WIDTH:** 2.68 cm

THICKNESS: 1.11 cm

STEM WIDTH: 1.89 cm **STEM LENGTH:** 1.19 cm

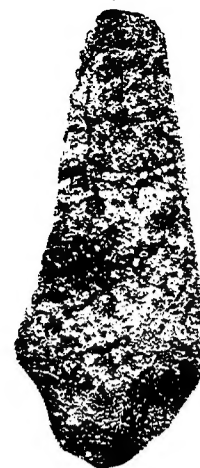
LITHIC MATERIAL: Tallahatta quartzite

POINT TYPE:

PERIOD:

REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: AS



actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

**PHOTO COPY OF
POINT/BIFACE**

SITE: 1CK235

PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 2.1000: 1

LENGTH: 0.00 cm **WIDTH:** 3.47 cm

THICKNESS: 1.06 cm

STEM WIDTH: 1.64 cm **STEM LENGTH:** 1.25 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: Tallahatta quartzite

POINT TYPE: Cotoco Creek

PERIOD: Late Woodland

REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: AS



actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

**PHOTO COPY OF
POINT/BIFACE**

SITE: 1CK235

PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 5.0000: 1

LENGTH: 0.00 cm **WIDTH:** 2.39 cm

THICKNESS: 1.09 cm

STEM WIDTH: 0.00 cm **STEM LENGTH:** 0.00 cm

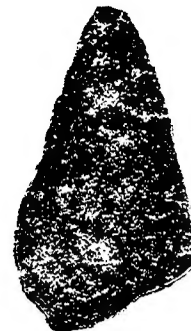
LITHIC MATERIAL: Tallahatta quartzite

POINT TYPE:

PERIOD:

REMARKS: Slightly serrated
probably Archaic

RECORDED BY: AS



actual size

Appendix B:

Alabama State Historic Preservation Office Review Comments



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900



F. LAWRENCE OAKS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE NUMBER
334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

July 15, 1998

Diane I. Findley
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mobile District
P.O. Box 2288
Mobile, Alabama 36628

Re: **AHC 98-1145**
Cultural Resource Assessment
Corps Fee-owned Property
Coffeeville Lake, Tombigbee River
Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, and Washington Counties, Alabama

Dear Ms. Findley:

Upon review of the draft Phase I cultural resource assessment conducted by Brockington and Associates, the Alabama Historical Commission has determined that this is a very fine report and that we agree with the author's findings and recommendations. Please forward two copies of the final report as they become available.

We appreciate your efforts on this project. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact Stacye Hathorn or Greg Rhinehart of our office and include the AHC tracking number referenced above.

Sincerely,

Thomas O. Maher, Ph.D.
State Archaeologist

for: Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer